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KCNA: U.S. VIOLATED DPRK AIRSPACE 29 OCT

SK300414 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0407 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 30 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascist clique who are extensively introducing new type military equipment into South Korea and frantically staging war exercises these days committed the military provocation of infiltrating two F-5 A fighter-bombers deep into the sky above Kimhwa, Kangwon Province, in the northern half of the DPRK at around 13 hours 50 minutes October 29 to perpetrate a grave hostile act.

Their infiltration of fighter-bombers deep into our airspace, synchronizing with recent repeated intrusions of SR-71 spy plane into the territorial air of our country by the U.S. imperialists for espionage, is a wanton infringement upon the sovereignty of our country and a vicious challenge to the unanimous aspiration of the Korean people for peace and peaceful reunification.

This clearly shows that the preparations of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascist clique for an aggressive war have entered an extremely dangerous stage.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique should be held responsible for the grave consequences to be entailed by their reckless military provocations. They should be clearly mindful that if they persist in military provocations against our people in disregard of our repeated warnings, they will have to pay a due price.

VRPR CITES KIM CHONG-IL AS QUALIFIED SUCCESSOR

SK290455 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Regular program "Today's Feature": Dialogue on "Inheritance of the Leader's Revolutionary Cause and the Question of a Successor"]

[Text] [First speaker]: Tonight, we are going to have a discussion on the inheritance of the leader's revolutionary cause and the question of a successor. As you are fully aware, the inheritance of the leader's revolutionary cause is very important for the achievement of the workers' revolutionary cause. Only when this question is correctly settled by the party of the working class, can the line of the revolution, I think, be kept alive and the final victory of the revolution won.

This important question, however, had not been correctly settled even a century after the inception of the workers' revolutionary struggle. This question was solved [palkyochida] for the first time in history by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il -- the master of ideology and theory.

Tonight, we are here to discuss the inheritance of the leader's revolutionary cause and the question of a successor. We will first talk about the importance of correctly inheriting the leader's revolutionary cause for the achievement of the cause of the working class.

[Second speaker]: Yes, the question can be viewed from several different perspectives. Above all, it can be said that the revolutionary cause of the working class is synonymous with the leader's revolutionary cause. As you know, the reason we say the revolutionary cause of the working class is precisely the leader's revolutionary cause is that the revolutionary cause of the working class was pioneered by the leader and achieved by the leader's ideology and under his leadership.

The leader creates the guidance ideology and the concept of the revolution, spiritually arms the people with it, concentrates political force, puts forward correct lines, strategies and tactics and scientific ways of struggle at every stage of the revolution, and vigorously leads the people in the struggle to put all of these things into practice. Therefore, without the leader's cause, the revolutionary cause of the working class is inconceivable. Accordingly, for the final achievement of the revolutionary cause of the working class, the leader's revolutionary cause must be correctly inherited.

[Third speaker]: The fact that the revolutionary cause of the working class is a long-range project that is carried on from generation to generation can also be discussed, I think. The revolutionary cause of the working class is the great project to eliminate imperialism and the system of exploitation from the globe and to build the communist society -- the paramount desire of mankind. However, the project cannot be accomplished in a day or so. It can be accomplished through arduous and prolonged struggle. And, during this struggle, the change of generations is inevitable. This requires the working class to inherit the leader's revolutionary cause from generation to generation in order to achieve its revolutionary cause.

[First speaker]: By and large, we have, I think, fully discussed the idea that correctly inheriting the leader's revolutionary cause is a very important question for shaping the destiny of the revolution.

Now, I think, the fundamental factor in inheriting the leader's revolutionary cause is the question of the successor. Therefore, we will now discuss this question.

[Second speaker]: Yes, the fundamental factor in inheriting the leader's revolutionary cause is the question of the successor to the leader. This is because the successor plays a decisive role in inheriting and completing the revolutionary cause. As the leader plays a decisive role in the working class revolutionary struggle, the only leader [chidoja] to succeed the leader [suryong], the successor -- the future leader [suryong] -- plays a decisive role in inheriting and completing the revolutionary cause of the working class.

[First speaker]: When we speak about the decisive role of the successor, what should we consider?

[Second speaker]: We can speak about it in several aspects. The first aspect is that the successor should play a decisive role in inheriting and completing the leader's [suryong] revolutionary cause generation after generation by wisely leading the masses to be loyal to the leader [suryong] to the end. We can say that leading the masses to be loyal to the leader [suryong] is a most important question in inheriting and completing the leader's [suryong] revolutionary cause. Only when the masses deeply cherish their loyalty to the leader can they firmly defend the leader's revolutionary idea and embody the chuche idea.

Other aspects are that the masses should defend the leader's immortal revolutionary feats and his noble struggle experience and glorify them and that the revolutionary ranks should be united and rallied around the leader. The successors should be able to brilliantly solve these important aspects. We can find these aspects from the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the only successor of the great leader. Defining boundless loyalty to the leader as the basic trait of true revolutionaries and Kimilsongists, the dear leader [chidoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il has aggressively conducted education on loyalty and has led the masses to be infinitely loyal to the leader. Thus, the question of loyalty to the leader, which constitutes a decisive guarantee for solving all problems arising in inheriting and completing the leader's revolutionary cause, can be decisively solved only by the successor.

[Third speaker]: In the decisive role of the successor, victoriously leading the revolution and construction in accordance with the leader's plan and will is the fundamental problem in the struggle to inherit and complete the revolutionary cause.

This is because the course of implementing the leader's plan is the course of inheriting and completing the leader's revolutionary cause. This problem can be solved by the role of the successor of the leader. The successor is to standardize the leader's revolutionary idea in a scientific way and to announce it. As we know, the revolutionary idea of Marx, who was the leader [suryong] of the working class of the world, was formulated by Engels, the successor, as Marxism, and the revolutionary idea of Lenin was formulated by Stalin, the successor, as Leninism.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has formulated and made public to the world the revolutionary idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as Kimilsongism. With the formulation and promulgation of the leader's [suryong] revolutionary idea, the successor of the leader [suryong] has provided the masses a firm idea which makes it possible to victoriously advance and complete the revolutionary cause.

The successor of the leader [suryong] has constantly advanced to complete the revolutionary cause by wisely leading the struggle to enact the revolutionary idea of the leader [suryong]. A clear example is that today, under the banner of Kimilsongism, the masses in the North have vigorously carried out the revolution and construction, following the wise leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. By leading the revolution and construction to victory in accordance with the leader's [suryong] plan and will, the successor of the great leader can play a decisive role in inheriting the revolutionary cause of the leader. [suryong].

[First speaker]: When we talk about the decisive role of the successor of the leader, the question of strengthening and developing the party into the party of the leader [suryong] should be discussed.

[Third speaker]: By strengthening and developing the working class's party founded and led by the leader [suryong] into the party of the leader [suryong] forever, the successor of the leader [suryong] can play a decisive role in carrying out the leader's [suryong] revolutionary cause generation after generation. As we know, the party of the working class is the political weapon and the general staff of the revolution in carrying out the revolutionary cause of the leader [suryong]. The revolutionary idea can be defended and the struggle for its embodiment can be victoriously advanced only by the leading activities and role of the party. The important problem of strengthening and developing the party into the party of the great leader is solved by the role of the successor of the leader [suryong]. In other words, such important problems as the problem of imbuing the party with the leader's [suryong] idea and the problem of strengthening the ideological system of the leader [suryong] should be set forth by the successor of the leader and thoroughly embodied by him.

This is eloquently proved by the fact that the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has strengthened and developed the party into the party of Kimilsongism by setting forth a policy to imbue the party with Kimilsongism and to establish a unitary ideological system in the party.

In a nutshell, the successor of the leader plays a decisive role in inheriting and completing the revolutionary cause pioneered by the leaders. Let us now listen to music, and we'll continue after that.

[First speaker]: We have so far discussed the idea that the fundamental factor in inheriting the leader's revolutionary cause is the question of a successor to the leader. Now, what are the important questions arising from the settlement of the question of the successor?

[Second speaker]: Yes, this, too, can be viewed from various perspectives. However, what is most important, I think, is to choose the successor to the leader correctly. Whether the leader's revolutionary cause is carried on from generation to generation until completion depends on the solution of this problem. From the viewpoint of the revolution, choosing the successor is important because the successor inherits the leader's position and role in the revolution that continues from generation to generation.

The fact that the leader's position and role is inherited by his successor can be viewed from two different angles. Above all, the successor to the leader inherits the position of the leader as the supreme leader of the party and the revolution. As you know, the leader is the supreme leader of the party of the working class and of the revolution. The organizations and agencies of the party and the state all are placed under the leader's control and leadership. The successor to the leader inherits this absolute position of the leader as the supreme leader of the party and the revolution.

Another aspect is that the successor inherits the leading role of the leader in awakening and organizing the masses. Awakening and organizing the masses are important in the course of completing the revolutionary cause, as they are in pioneering the revolutionary cause and leading it to victory. As the revolution is further accelerated, awakening and organizing the masses and correctly leading them become more imperative. It is in accordance with this urgent demand that the successor to the leader inherits the position of the leader in awakening, organizing and leading the masses.

Thus, the successor to the leader inherits the absolute position and role of the leader in continuing the revolution. Therefore, it can be said that the settlement of the questions arising from inheriting and completing the leader's revolutionary cause depends on the successor and, thus, it is most important in settling the question of the successor to choose the successor correctly.

[Third speaker]: As to the correct choice of the successor to the leader, the experience and lessons of the international communist movement can be discussed, too, I think. As you know, Marx, who was the first leader of the working class, and Engels, by establishing the basics of the scientific communist theory and founding the international organization of the European working class, paved the way to victory for the revolutionary cause of the working class. However, because of the failure in settling the question of a successor, after the deaths of Marx and Engels, the second international became a plaything of the opportunists, and the working class revolutionary cause faced trials.

Even when the working class had seized power, and even in the struggle for carrying on the revolution, because of the failure in the choice of the successor to the leader, the revolution faced twists and turns and travails. These were bitter experiences. All these facts clearly show us that, without the correct choice of the successor to the leader, the completion of the revolutionary cause is inconceivable and that the gains of the revolution attained by blood cannot be defended.

[First speaker: Now, I think we will continue the discussion on who can be chosen as the successor to the leader, the trait of the successor or something like that.

[Third speaker]: Only a great leader [widaehan chidoja] who is boundlessly faithful to the leader [suryong] can be the successor to the leader. It can be said that being faithful to the leader is the basic qualification of the successor. This is because being faithful to the leader is a fundamental guarantee for the accomplishment of the heavy mission of the successor. As you know, the mission of the successor to the leader is inheriting and completing the leader's revolutionary cause. Only a person who is prepared to maintain the noble intention of the leader as his own and to struggle and sacrifice himself to defend it can brilliantly inherit and complete the leader's revolutionary cause. As the history of the revolutionary struggle of our masses shows, the leader's revolutionary cause inevitably faces a bitter struggle against all kinds of betrayers of the revolution and the class enemy scheming to defame the leader [suryong] and his lofty authority. This calls for an even deeper loyalty to the leader. Only with boundless loyalty to the leader can the enemy's schemes be smashed. The leader's ideology and cause be defended and the leader's revolutionary cause be brilliantly inherited and completed.

[Second speaker]: Only the tested revolutionary leader [chidoja] who not only remains faithful to the leader [suryong] but also possesses outstanding virtues and talents can be the successor.

Only one who has mastered the great revolutionary idea of the leader[suryong] can grasp the demand of the times and the aspiration and desire of the masses and set forth a correct struggle guideline to carry them into practice. Only the person who possesses outstanding leadership ability and proficient organizational ability can correctly lead the revolution along the road of victory in conformity with the idea and will of the leader [suryong] even under difficult and complicated circumstances.

Only the person who possesses warm love toward the masses can win trust from the masses and lead the revolution along the road of victory by firmly rallying the masses.

[First speaker]: You mean that not everyone can become the successor of the leader [suryong] even if they want to. In other words, you mean that only the person who has won absolute support and respect from the masses because of the ideological and theoretical feats performed in inheriting the cause of the leader [suryong] and because of the perfect and tested leadership ability and noble virtue he has displayed in the revolution and construction can become the successor of the leader [suryong].

[Second speaker]: Right.

[Third speaker]: The person who possesses such perfect traits of the successor of the leader is the dear leader [shidoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il.

[First and second speakers]: Yes, that's correct.

[Third speaker]: The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is the only successor of the leader [suryong] who has perfectly mastered and experienced the boundless loyalty to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the excellent ideology, leadership arts and noble virtue of the leader [suryong].

With the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il being held in high esteem as the only successor of the leader [suryong], the revolutionary cause of chuche pioneered by the great leader [widaehan suryong] has been victoriously advanced without the slightest faltering, and the future of our masses and mankind is very promising.

[First speaker]: The question of the establishment of the successor's guidance system is also important.

[Third speaker]: Only when the successor's guidance system is firmly established can the ideology and leadership of the leader [suryong] be thoroughly embodied in the party and society, the revolution be advanced along the road of victory in conformity with the ideology and will of the leader [suryong] and the revolutionary cause pioneered by the leader [suryong] be firmly defended and enacted generation after generation.

No matter what outstanding person may be upheld in high esteem as the successor of the leader [suryong], if he fails to firmly establish his guidance system he cannot perform his mission in assisting the leader [suryong] and inheriting the leader's leadership.

The consolidation of the successor's guidance system is a fundamental problem arising in correctly inheriting and completing the revolutionary cause of the leader [suryong]. Therefore, in the question of the successor of the leader, an outstanding person should be upheld in high esteem as the successor. At the same time, the question of firmly establishing his unitary guidance system should be correctly resolved.

[First speaker]: What would the major problem be in establishing the guidance system of the successor?

[Second speaker]: The most important thing in establishing the successor's guidance system is to realize the successor's sole management system [yuil kwalli je] over party work. In other words, it means the establishment of a strong revolutionary discipline in which party work is concentrated in the hands of the successor and is disposed of according to his decisions.

As I mentioned earlier, the working class party is the political weapon and the general staff of the revolution which works for the implementation of the leader's ideology and the inheritance of the leader's cause. Therefore, the leader's leadership of the revolution and construction is exercised through the party, the political staff office. Accordingly, the successor's inheritance of the leader's leadership means that he inherits guidance over the party.

When the successor exercises guidance over the party, he can correctly assist the leader and inherit and complete the leader's cause. This is why it is important to establish the successor's sole management system.

[First speaker]: When discussing the establishment of the successor's guidance system, we should also mention the establishment of an steellike centralist discipline [chungang chipkwonjok kyuyul] in which the party, under the successor's sole guidance, moves as one. Only then can the successor's sole management system be successfully guaranteed.

[Third speaker]: I think it is also important to establish a revolutionary spirit of unconditionally accepting the will and policies of the successor and thoroughly implementing them.

The will and policies of the successor are for implementing the leader's ideology. Therefore, to complete the leader's revolutionary cause from generation to generation, we should establish the revolutionary spirit of unconditionally accepting the successor's will and policies and thoroughly implementing them. When this is correctly solved, we can say that the successors' guidance system has been consolidated. Likewise, to inherit and complete the leader's revolutionary cause from generation to generation, there arises the question of consolidating the successor's guidance while consolidating the leader's leadership.

[First speaker]: You have made outstanding comments on the inheritance of the leader's revolutionary cause and the question of the successor. We have been able to more deeply feel that in order to brilliantly inherit and complete the revolutionary cause the masses of working people should not only be infinitely loyal to the leader who pioneered the revolution but also uphold, with a clean and pure mind, the successor who inherits the leader's cause and that this is the important problem determining the fate of the revolution. Thank you.

#### YOUTH LEAGUE CHAIRMAN DELIVERS CONGRESS REPORT

SK290642 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0312 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Report by Yi Yong-su, chairman of the LSWYK, at opening session of the Seventh Congress of the LSWYK in Pyongyang on 20 October -- live]

[Excerpts] Comrades: Today, we are attending the Seventh Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea [LSWYK] amid the great concern and expectation of the people and youths at a time when the solemn all-out march of the 1980's is being staged under the lofty program to imbue society with the chuche idea put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the historic Sixth KWP Congress. [applause]

The Sixth KWP Congress, held in October 1980, was a great political event historically significant in strengthening and developing our party and our people's revolutionary struggle. [applause]

Under the wise leadership of the party and the leader, proud victories and successes were made in the work of the LSWYK during the 1970's. [applause] The 1970's were an epochally significant historical period for implementation of the outstanding ideology and policies of the communist youth movement set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in a unique manner. [applause]

The most important success made in the work of the LSWYK during the period under review was to have youths firmly prepared as successors of the chuche cause so that they will be endlessly faithful to the great leader, the party and the revolutionary cause and so they will enact the revolution from generation to generation. [applause]

The youths are the very future of the fatherland and the successors of the revolutionary cause. The revolutionary cause of the working class is a historic cause that is to be succeeded from generation to generation. How to succeed and complete the revolution depends on how to make its successors -- the youths -- prepared for this task. Earlier, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who made the issue of grooming successors to the revolution a fundamental matter for consumption of the revolutionary cause, elaborated on ideology to make the youths carry out the revolution from generation to generation at the Sixth LSWYK Congress and clearly elucidated the tasks for its implementation. [applause]

During the period under review, we have exerted great efforts to ingrain the greatness of the respected and beloved leader in the hearts of the youths and juveniles, firmly maintaining education on loyalty as the core of ideological education work. [applause]

By building a research institute for youthful activities of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, establishing an education system, including study sessions to emulate the great leader and schools for the youths, and by publishing various education materials, we ingrained in the hearts of the youths and juveniles the respected and beloved leader's chuche idea, glorious and brilliant revolutionary history and profound communist virtue. The road of 1,000-li for study and the road of 1,000-li for liberation, the field marches organized and conducted among the youths and juveniles, are very important in enhancing the movements to emulate the great leader's glorious youthful days. These movements, participated in annually by over 40,000 members of the LSWYK and the Juvenile Corps, endlessly continue as a solemn march of the revolution to understand the grand revolutionary will of the fatherly leader engraved in the 1,000-li of history and to firmly succeed the chuche cause pioneered by the leader along the glorious party, while implanting loyalty in our new generation's hearts.

We also have exerted efforts in arming the youths and juveniles with the glorious tradition of our country's youth communist movement which loyally upheld the great leader in high esteem and in making them brilliantly inherit it. To carry out and consummate the revolution from generation to generation, we should succeed the revolutionary tradition and develop it. The revolutionary tradition is the blood line that links the revolutionary generation to other generations.

Through revolutionary films such as "Star of Korea," "Far Away From (Sarinbul)," and "What Happened in the First Armed Bank," we had the youths and juveniles emulate models of loyalty of the true Korean communist youths and warriors of the anti-Japanese revolution. We also have deepened the education on loyalty among them by adopting various methods and forms of education so they could follow the models of loyalty of the heroic warriors and youth labor heroes displayed during the fatherland liberation war and in the course of socialist construction.

The history of our country's communist youth movement, which is shining with a tradition of loyalty, will always be proud of and remember those young generations which are fully blossomed with loyalty. [applause]

Defending the party and leader ideologically with their lives, at all times and wherever they are, and thinking in accordance with the leader's ideology and intention when speaking or moving is the revolutionary mettle of our youths, who are educated by the party. [applause] One of the major successes in rearing the youths as successors of the chuche cause was to have them prepared as new communist generations who are willing to carry out revolution and struggle. In order to revolutionize the youths and juveniles under the party's policies, during the period under review, the LSWYK organizations have firmly established the revolutionary outlook of the working class among the youths and juveniles by adopting various forms and methods of education on communism with education on revolution and education on class as its core and armed them with a firm communist revolutionary spirit so they will hate the class enemy and struggle to the end for the revolution.

To revolutionize the youths and to make them working class, we have also exerted efforts to strengthen the organizational life of the LSWYK. By propounding a policy to make the organizational life a habit in accordance with demand of the revolutionary development, our party established a program and system for the LSWYK organizational life and continuously led the LSWYK organizational life so it may become a true school for revolutionization. [applause]

The LSWYK organizations correctly organized the division of labor among the LSWYK members, strengthened the general LSWYK life and ideological struggle and endlessly enhanced the organizational life as the LSWYK works advanced. As a result, the concept or organizational life was heightened among the LSWYK members. They sincerely and self-consciously participated in the organizational life to establish the revolutionary outlook of the world during the LSWYK organizational life, and they established revolutionary mettle living under organizational guidance and control. The LSWYK members have grown into reliable reservist party members. About 100,000 LSWYK members were most honorably admitted into the glorious KWP as party members during the period under review.

The works and life of the 53 members of the youth work team at the (Sangso) cooperative farm in Anju County, South Pyongan Province, who are sacrificing their youthfulness on the single road of a rewarding struggle for the party and the fatherland and who are blossoming their beautiful hope and ideals in this course, clearly show the ideological and spiritual mettle of our country's youths who are educated by the party. These youths, graduated from Sinanju women's junior middle school 4 years ago after being educated in the bosom of the party, refused to go to college; instead, they began work in the rural community. Even though they were strangers to farming, they transplanted corn plants and applied fertilizer with utmost sincerity, devoting their minds only to the party. As a result, they were able to produce more than 8 tons of corn per chongbo of fields where people barely produced 3 tons of corn in the past. By industriously learning during their work, they all obtained licenses for driving tractors and created a wonderful example of obtaining the second class certificate for agricultural technicians. [applause]

All the facts show that our youths have grown into reliable successors of the revolution who will carry out the chuche cause to the end following the glorious party and that they are firmly carrying out the revolution from generation to generation. [applause] This is the most brilliant success made in the work of the LSWYK during the period under review and a major summation of our youth movement in the 1970's. [applause]

Another major success of the LSWYK during the period under review is the youths were led to accomplish proud exploits in the labor front by becoming vanguards and members of the shock-brigade of socialist construction.

The 1970's were a period of gigantic changes and creation in which unprecedented, large-scale constructions were conducted and great economic progress was made. Under the wise leadership of the party and leader, our self-dependent socialist economy rapidly progressed year after year with the spirit of chollima and the speed battle, without being influenced by the global economic crisis, thus making a new take-off to a higher level while consolidating socialist industrial success. [applause]

Behind this great success of socialist economic construction were the noble labors of our youth constructors who are endlessly loyal to the party and leader. [applause]

Under the slogans of "Youths should assign themselves difficult works" and "All youths to the rewarding battlefield at the summons of the party," the LSWYK organizations summoned the youths to sites of socialist construction. Thus, during the period under review, some 1.14 million healthy youth volunteered to work in the various difficult and important domains of the national economy, including the extractive industry and rural economy, becoming the mainstream of the labor front.

Upholding the party's will that the country seethes only when the youth are seething, our young socialist constructors accomplished brilliant exploits in carrying out the 6-year plan and 2nd 7-year plans while creating a fiery wind of the speed battle and proudly displayed wisdom and courage of heroic Korean youths. [applause]

Speed battle youth shock brigade members and young construction workers participated in the construction of historical sites of the revolution, including Wang Jesan, which will display the immortal revolutionary accomplishment of 'he great leader forever in generations to come, and the Samjiyon historical site of revolution, sweated noble sweat, rebuilt or expanded the coal mines, ore mines and harbors, and displayed labor exploits by participating in the construction of creations for a long-range plan, including the grand and luxurious Changgwang Street, Nakwon Street, International Friendship Exhibition Hall, Grand People's Study Hall, the Pyongyang maternity hospital and Changgwangwon. [applause]

Along with the energetic labor struggle of the working youths, our young students and juveniles also greatly contributed to socialist economic construction and national economic activity by staging movements such as the movement of good actions. [applause]

The student's movement of good actions, linked with study and organizational life, was widely staged. The examples of the Chongyang junior middle school in Kim Chong-suk County, Yanggang Province, which received praise from the fatherly leader for offering the gift of loyalty -- the first fruit reaped from the pine nut forest of 85 chongbo cultivated for the past 13 years -- on the significant day marking the 50th anniversary of establishing the down-with-imperialism movement' of the (Sojong) junior middle school in UNPA County, North Hwanghae Province, honored by the party for annually raising more than 10,000 rabbits; and Hyopchan girl's junior middle school, Hyopchan County, South Pyongan Province, are clear evidence. [applause]

The mettle of revolutionary study was more highly displayed among the students of universities and colleges -- those who are being trained as the national cadres. All the college students, by adopting the revolutionary study methods created by our party, deeply understood the chuche-type evolutionary theories and knowledge in their major fields and consolidated their scientific and technological knowledge by postively participating in various social and political activities, including the activities of the Three-Revolutions-Work-Teams, and cultivated practical ability in a wonderful manner.

As a result of the enhancement of general knowledge and technical levels among the youth, they became more active in participating in production activities and enterprise management and more conducive to implementing the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions. In the 1970's, when the chuche arts bloomed to the full under the wise leadership of the glorious party center, our youth played a great role in developing literature and arts. [applause]

Upholding our party's unique art policy, LSWYK organizations actively carried out popular art activities among the youth.

LSWYK organizations directed their efforts to strengthening indoctrination on communist ethics among the youth. We strongly rejected all sorts of unsound modes of life, including Western culture, and actively struggled to have the youth work, learn and live in a revolutionary manner in conformity with the socialist way of life.

During the period under review, the situation in the country, strained due to the continuous war provocation schemes of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, called for the youth to be more firmly prepared for the defense of the fatherland. Upholding the great leader's programmatic teaching that the youth bear the brunt of national defense, LSWYK organizations vigorously organized and mobilized the youth in the struggle for the defense of the socialist system and the implementation of our party's self-defensive military line.

Upholding the great leader's programmatic teachings made at the KPA LSWYK congress, LSWYK organizations in the KPA and the People's Security Force actively carried out organizational and political work among young soldiers to thoroughly implement our party's chuche-oriented military policies -- including the policy of turning all soldiers into cadres and modernizing the army, the policy of strengthening the armed forces and the 10-point military service code of ethics -- and vigorously urged them to promote combat capacity and war readiness.

Thanks to this, young soldiers have been raised to be reliable fighters, each of them a match for 100 of the enemy. Bearing in mind the party slogan that says: "Let us fight to the end of our lives for the great leader," young KPA soldiers are creditably carrying out combat missions assigned them and defending the fatherland as impregnable as an iron wall, well prepared for action. [applause]

Along with young soldiers, the youth, including working youth and agricultural youth, are firmly prepared to defend the security of the fatherland and the gains of the revolution under any circumstances, sincerely learning military affairs and keeping in mind their responsibility for national defense.

By consolidating the nation's defense capacity under the wise leadership of the party and the leader, our people and youth have been able to defend the sovereignty and dignity of the nation and to vigorously accelerate socialist construction. [applause]

A major achievement scored during the period under review was that LSWYK organizations were firmly organized and their militant functions and role enhanced. Above all, the party's unitary ideological system was firmly established within the LSWYK.

Today the LSWYK has grown into a mass communist youth organization of some 4 million members who are boundlessly loyal to the party and into a reliable fighting detachment of the party which can creditably carry out any difficult revolutionary task. [applause]

We have exerted efforts to make LSWYK activities conform with the characteristics of the youth.

To develop the LSWYK into a revolutionary communist youth organization, our party put forth the policy of conducting LSWYK activities in conformity with the characteristics of the youth and showed, in detail, the way toward that end.

Indeed, the period under review encompasses 10 years of great transformation during which an epochal advance was registered in LSWYK activities and in the development of the youth movement under the wise leadership of the great leader and the glorious party center. It is 10 years of glory during which proud achievements were scored in our people's revolutionary struggle and in the history of socialist and communist construction. [applause]

We are proud to say that the LSWYK has grown into invincible revolutionary ranks which can fight to the end to accomplish the chuche revolutionary cause, cherishing the honor of being the combat reserve of the KWP and sharing its fate with the party in defending the party and the leader at any time and place and in overcoming whatever storms and trials. [applause]

Comrades: All the proud achievements made in LSWYK activities and in the youth movement during the period under review are a brilliant embodiment of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's chuche-oriented idea on the youth movement and his policy on building the youth organization and are the fruition of the wise leadership and warm solicitude of the respected and beloved leader. [applause]

Having started his revolutionary work from the youth movement, a reflection of his insight into the position and role of the youth in the socialist revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forth a unique chuche ideology and policy on the youth movement in the new era. By brilliantly embodying these, he set up revolutionary youth organizations through which he has victoriously led our youth movement. [applause]

In line with the remodeling of society on the chuche idea -- a new demand of the development of the revolution, our party is developing the LSWYK into a chuche youth organization, remodeling the ranks of the league on the chuche idea and leading the youth to creditably carry out revolutionary duties as a shock brigade in socialist and communist construction. [applause]

Under the wise leadership of the party and the leader, the youth organizations and youth movement in our country have entered a new stage of development and are admirably opening up a new path for the communist youth movement of our era. [applause]

Throughout the whole course of the youth movement in our country, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has established chuche as the basic principle for the youth movement and ensured wise leadership for its application. [applause]

Establishing chuche in the youth movement is the basic principle of the revolutionary youth movement of our era which was first set by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and has been brilliantly developed by our party. [applause]

By thoroughly maintaining the chuche principle under the wise leadership of the party and the leader, the party's unitary ideology, the chuche idea, has now purely pervaded throughout the league and its ranks, and the league has grown into a chuche-oriented revolutionary youth organization which is greatly contributing to the Korean revolution. [applause]

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set the party's leadership of the youth movement as an important principle and took the lead in ensuring the implementation of this principle [applause]

The youth organization is the party's reserve. Accordingly, we cannot think of its development and the advance of the youth movement without the party's leadership. [applause]

The party's leadership of the youth movement arises as a more urgent problem at a historical era when the working class takes power and constructs socialism. If under socialism the party's leadership of the youth movement is weakened or if the youth organizations are alienated from the party, the youth organizations and the youth movement will lose their militant and revolutionary character, will be unable to prevent various sorts of unhealthy trends from infiltrating and will eventually be unable to prevent organizational and ideological collapse.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, on the basis of the law of the youth movement's development and historical experiences of the communist youth movement in general, propounded that the party's leadership on the youth movement is an important principle for mass youth organization and construction of the ruling party and had it embodied thoroughly. The great leader's ideology for strengthening the party's leadership on the youth movement is being fully embodied by our party. [applause]

Of late, in particular, our party elucidated the position and mission of the youth league as a political organization to train successors to our revolution and the party's political reserve, and took a revolutionary measure to further strengthen the party's leadership over the whole work with young people. This became a turning point bringing about a radical revolutionary change in LSWYK activities. [applause]

Indeed, the party leadership became a source of strength which instilled in our league work revolutionary vigor and energy; it constituted a firm guarantee that our youth movement would adhere to the revolutionary principle and vigorously march forward along the road of victory. [applause]

KIM IL-SONG GIVES GUIDANCE IN NORTH PYONGAN

SK300441 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0412 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 30 (KCNA) -- The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song gave on-the-spot guidance to the work in the industrial domain of North Pyongan Province on October 26-27.

In this period he inspected the August 28 factory, the Nakwon machine plant, the August 9 factory and other factories and enterprises and major objects under construction in Sinuiju to acquaint himself with the conditions of production and construction, put forward tasks for the factories and enterprises and called a consultative meeting of functionaries concerned on the spot.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave on-the-spot guidance to the August 28 factory. He made a round of No 2 processing shop and other production sites, acquainting himself down to details with the conditions of the equipment and its production capacity and set forth a task to drastically increase the production of mining equipment.

He gave on-the-spot guidance to the Nakwon machine plant. While going round the construction site of the oil pressure machine shop, he expressed satisfaction with the construction of the new large workshop by the workers there with their own efforts. Inspecting the large-size machine assembling shop and various other workshops, he said that excavators, drilling machines and various other mining machines of different standards should be produced in large quantity and sent to the mining industrial domain to actively help mechanize operations at ore and coal mines and further increase ore and coal output.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave on-the-spot guidance to the August 9 factory. While watching the operation of a high-speed tunnelling machine manufactured by the workers and technicians of the factory in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, he highly praised their success and said that such machines should be produced more and sent to the domain of the mining industry. He inspected the high-speed tunnelling machine shop and other major production processes, instructing that many efficient processing machines should be manufactured and installed to further increase the production of mining machines.

He called on the spot a consultative meeting of functionaries concerned and gave programmatic teachings which would serve as a guiding compass in thoroughly carrying out the four major construction tasks set forth at the fourth plenary meeting of the sixth Central Committee of the party and in fulfilling the second seven-year plan ahead of time. At the meeting he put forward a task to bring about a new turn in the production of mining machines. He said that efforts should be directed to the development of the mining machine industry to successfully carry out the four major construction tasks -- reclaiming tideland, obtaining new land and building the Nampo lockgate and the Taechon power station -- and rapidly develop the mining, metal, building-materials and chemical industries and other domains of the national economy, and instructed that the production of excavators, high-speed tunnelling machines, rock-drills, crushers, loading machines and other mining machines should be decisively boosted.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said that the production of mining machines should be normalised and boosted, and put forward concrete tasks for this. He put forward a task to normalise production on a high level at all factories and enterprises in North Pyongan Province.

He taught that the Nakwon machine plant should produce more oxygen separators, the August 8 factory produce machines needed for the development of fisheries satisfactorily and set the target of high-speed tunnelling machine production for the August 9 factory, putting forward concrete tasks to attain this target.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said that the Sinuiju chemical fibre mill should normalise production on a high plane and vigorously strive to double its production capacity till 1984.

To meet more fully the ever growing demand of the national economy for coal, efforts should be concentrated on coal production and needed machines and materials be sufficiently ensured, he said. He taught that the development of new promising mines should be accelerated and the problem of transport of minerals solved by a rational means.

He said that in the domain of the rural economy more tractors and mobile thrashing machines should be produced and supplied to the countryside to bring in the harvested crops in time without any loss. He explained a concrete orientation and ways for successfully carrying out the immediate economic tasks.

The teachings given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song during his on-the-spot guidance to the work in the industrial domain of North Pyongan Province will serve as a programmatic guideline in attaining the targets of the second seven-year plan and ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction ahead of the set time and as an inspiring banner powerfully rousing the whole party, the whole country and the entire people to carry out the four major construction tasks for grand transformation of nature put forward at the historic fourth plenary meeting of the sixth Central Committee of the party.

#### HYON CHUN-KUK HEADS KWP DELEGATION TO MEXICO

SK271055 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 27 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Hyon Chun-kuk, member of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, recently visited Mexico, according to a report.

During its stay the delegation paid a call on Pedro Ojeda, chairman of the National Executive Committee of the Institutional Revolutionary Party of Mexico.

The chairman asked the head of the delegation to convey his warm greetings to the great leader President Kim Il-song and wholeheartedly wished the great leader greater successes in his sacred work for the welfare of the working people of the whole world and his long life in good health. The chairman said that he would make every effort to develop relations between the Institutional Revolutionary Party of Mexico and the Workers Party of Korea.

The talk took place in a cordial atmosphere. Present on the occasion was Jose Luis, secretary in charge of the international affairs of the Institutional Revolutionary Party of Mexico.

During its stay the delegation called on Luis Echeverria, ex-president of the United States of Mexico and president of the Socio-Economic Study Centre of the Third World.

The president inquired after the health of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and spoke of the deep impression he got during his visit to our country and highly praised the achievements made by our people in the socialist construction under the wise leadership of the great leader.

Referring to the problem of the relations of friendship and cooperation between Mexico and Korea, he remarked: His Excellency President Kim Il-song is the great leader of the Third World who led the liberation struggle against the Japanese imperialists and the fatherland liberation war against the armed intervention of the United States to victory. The history of his struggle gives a very important lesson to the peoples struggling for freedom and independence. We will widely introduce this to the people of Mexico.

At the end of the talk the president arranged a dinner for the delegation.

While staying in Mexico, the delegation respectively met and had conversations in a cordial atmosphere with Adolfo, secretary general; Oracio, secretary in charge of ideology; and Guillermo, secretary in charge of training political workers, of the National Executive Committee of the Institutional Revolutionary Party of Mexico.

Talks were held between the delegation and Jose Luis, secretary in charge of the international affairs of the Institutional Revolutionary Party of Mexico. The secretary in charge of the international affairs expressed full support to the national reunification policy of the Workers Party of Korea to achieve the country's reunification free from outside interference.

#### REPORT ON MALAYSIAN GROUP'S VISIT RELEASED

SK260442 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0423 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 26 (KCNA) -- Joint information on the visit of the Malaysian Government economic and technical delegation to our country was released in Pyongyang on October 23.

The information noted that the Malaysian Government economic and technical delegation headed by His Excellency Dato Shahril Bin Abdul Samad, deputy minister of trade and industries, paid a visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from October 16 to 23, 1981, at the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was accorded a warm welcome and inspected various objects and enterprises. It noted that the delegations of the two sides held talks in an atmosphere of deep understanding and friendship from beginning to end, exchanged views on various aspects related to the national development plans of the two countries and stressed the need to further develop the friendly relations, especially trade relations between the two countries.

Pointing out that the delegations of the two countries reached an agreement that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Malaysia should make joint efforts to further expand and develop trade between them, the information said that in this connection the view was expressed that the DPRK can deliver steel and steel products, machine tools, coal, farm machines and light industrial goods to Malaysia and Malaysia can supply the DPRK with natural rubber, tin, palm oil and tropical hard timber.

The information noted that the two sides stressed mutual hopes for expanding direct trade between them. It said that the government economic and technical delegation of Malaysia was deeply impressed by the rapid development of the DPRK in the construction of medium and small hydropower stations and expressed interest in small-size generating machines for the plan for the development of small hydropower stations in Malaysia. It further pointed out that the delegation of our country said that it will supply good experience in this domain when a concrete demand is raised by Malaysia.

After being briefed on the rural construction plan progressing in the DPRK, the information said, the government economic and technical delegation of Malaysia appraised the successes made in this domain. Taking into consideration the necessity of strengthening bilateral relations, the information said, the DPRK and Malaysia recognized the need to exchange delegations of different levels between them.

KOREA TIMES VIEWS REAGAN VICTORY ON AWACS

SK300114 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Oct 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Reagan's Feat"]

[Text] So Mr Ronald Reagan has done it again. With the outstanding power of persuasion which enabled him to conquer the Congress on his budget and tax-cut bills three months ago, the American President has just succeeded in extending that mastery to foreign policy -- and his controversial sale of Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) planes to Saudi Arabia.

His victory is dramatic in that until the very eve of the crucial Senate vote the arms package deal had more opponents than pledged supporters on the floor -- or at best had a dubious chance of averting a congressional veto. Fears of a potentially disastrous defeat for Mr Reagan had indeed been mounting after a three-to-one house vote against the deal two weeks ago and a subsequent rejection, though by a narrower margin, by the Senate's influential Foreign Relations Committee.

What is significant about the come-from-behind triumph, aptly called a miracle of political persuasion, is that President Reagan has won his first major foreign policy battle in Congress at a time when his nine-month-old administration's performance in foreign and defense affairs as well as economic issues is confronted by sizable repercussions in American society.

Equally if not more important for his domestic standing is the victory's implication in international relations at large, particularly including the shaky situation in the Middle East.

With the senate vote of 52 to 48, a small yet bigger-than-anticipated gap, the U.S. President is now able to conduct a credible foreign policy -- an essential factor which has enormous impact on major international developments ranging from his deals with the Soviet Union to regional disputes. Credibility is all the more essential now that the Reagan administration is in the process of reassessing and recharting a large portion of American foreign policy.

When it comes to the Middle East, that element becomes crucial. The United States has a grave stake in Saudi Arabia in its strategy toward the tension-ridden Middle East, the oil-rich Persian Gulf included. And any setback in the proposed sale of five AWACS jets and other military gear to the Saudis, all amounting to \$8.5 billion, would have jeopardized the U.S. role in the region and its trustworthiness across the world.

Saudi Arabia in fact occupies a pivotal place in regional development -- and for that matter in the global order -- due not only to its rich oil resources but also to its immense influence on other Arab nations, both hard-line and moderate. The Saudi role loomed larger following the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and so increased the American need to count on and "cultivate" Saudi Arabia and other moderate Arab countries.

When Mr Reagan said upon the Senate victory that the "cause of peace is again on the march" in the Middle East, he should have been frank in assessing the situation -- not necessarily an exaggeration out of sheer joy.

While the Camp David format is in shambles, especially following Sadat's departure, Saudi Arabia has cut a conspicuous figure once again with a proposal for an overall settlement of the Mideast situation. The peace blueprint -- implicitly suggesting Arab recognition of Israel if the Jewish state accepts various conditions including the creation of an independent Palestinian state -- has been given generally affirmative responses, though not all official, by both Arab radicals and the United States.

Thus the Reagan administration finds itself more closely tied to Saudi Arabia in pursuing its strategic interests, which range from steady oil supplies to Middle East peace and containment of Soviet expansionism.

Of course, Washington is firmly committed to the security of Israel and President Reagan demonstrated the commitment's magnitude by releasing to congressional opponents an unprecedented letter of "promise" on operational safeguards for the AWACS craft heading for Saudi Arabia, which in actuality will not be delivered before 1985.

Now that the months-long squabble is over on Capitol Hill, the Reagan administration is hoped to make positive and comprehensive efforts to pave the way for a lasting peace in the Middle East by adopting more realistic policies and approaches to pending problems.

KYODO: SEOUL STUDENTS STAGE CAMPUS PROTEST

OW300041 Tokyo KYODO in English 0018 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] Seoul, Oct 30 (KYODO) -- Some 200 students of the Korean University in Seoul Thursday afternoon staged an antigovernment demonstration on the campus, but were soon dispersed by police riot squads. Six students were arrested after the hour-long demonstration according to witnesses.

Meanwhile, several students were also reportedly arrested by police after a skirmish between student groups and plainclothesmen on the campus of Seoul University where an autumn school festival was under way.

In Seoul and the southern provincial capital of Kwangju, students have been staging anti-government rallies and distributing antigovernment leaflets sporadically since the beginning of the second semester, but no serious clashes have yet been reported between students and riot police.

CHOSON ILBO VIEWS ROLE OF YOUTH LEAGUE

SK300902 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 28 Oct 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Character of the Youth League and Our Concerns"]

[Excerpts] On 26 October the steering Committee of the National Assembly conducted interpellations on the youth league. The house members urged the government to include the working youths in the youth league, not limiting membership only to students, and asked how many members there will be. The Prime Minister's Office said that no decision on the membership figure has been reached. These reports do not ease our anxieties about the youth league.

The Korean youth league's origin comes from the law to nurture youths and juveniles. This law was passed in the legislative assembly on national security grounds last March. The objective of the league is to let the youths and juveniles gain a proper perspective of the nation, rear them as the mainstream of the nation so they can contribute to national unification and the creation of a vigorous national history and infuse them with an enterprising spirit.

The formation of the youth league has been delayed for a year since passage of the bill in the legislative assembly. We suppose there are difficulties to overcome. The concept of this league was not subject to extensive public discourse. The people's interest in the league is great. This being the case, it should be given more discussion in the National Assembly. The government should hold public hearings on this issue. This should have been done previously.

The question of steering the youths and juveniles on the right track is, in a word, a national task. This task is too big for a single government office.

We believe the youths and juveniles should be guided in a liberal and creative atmosphere so they can nurture such a spirit through extracurricular activities in accordance with their particular interests and talents rather than be bound to a totalitarian organization.

Training the youths and juveniles so they can understand the many traits of a democratic society from their childhood is a way to nurture them as the mainstream of the nation to resist a totalitarian system.

POLICY TO CUT DEPENDENCE ON MIDEAST OIL DISCLOSED

SK300232 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Oct 81 p 1

[Excerpt] The government has decided to cut drastically the nation's heavy dependence on crude oil from the Middle East during the Fifth Five-Year Economic and Social Development Plan period (1982-86).

At present, the nation gets 86.1 percent of its total crude imports from the Persian Gulf, one of the world's most politically vulnerable regions. Under the policy of greater diversification of crude import sources, the nation's reliance on crude from the Middle East is expected to drop to 60 percent in 1986.

The policy was disclosed in a seminar yesterday by Yun Su-kim, director general of the Petroleum Bureau of the Energy-Resources Ministry. In the seminar titled "The Course of the Oil Industry in the 1980's", Yun said the government would give cost advantages to oil refineries which imported crude at lower prices than the nation's average crude cost.

The new government policy diverges from the excessively controlled energy pricing, stressing a gradual shift toward the market mechanism. The consumer prices of oil products, however, will not be affected by the new pricing policy, aimed at granting incentives to refiners of low acquisition cost crude. Yun did not reveal the per-barrel cost advantage, but lowcost crude refiners will be allowed to have a cost advantage of 30 cents or more per barrel, reliable sources said. Under the new pricing mechanism, the advantage will go to the Honam Oil Refinery Co whose average import price is \$31.44 per barrel at present. The national average is \$34.77.

The incentive will not come in cash form from the Oil Stabilization Fund, also called the equalization fund, but will be automatically reflected in oil prices, Yun said. The fund, managed by the government, has been raised from refiners' compulsory fees of \$3.50 for each barrel of crude imported.

To help oil refineries achieve rational management, Yun said, the fund will be mainly used to subsidize the high cost of crude imports from such faraway regions as Central and South America and North Africa under the policy of diversifying crude import sources. The present refining cost will be raised to a realistic level to compensate for the present huge deficits oil refineries are suffering, Yun said.

The government will advise local refineries to refit with heavy-fuel crackers capable of refining more light products such as gasoline and less industrial-grade fuel, Yun said. The refineries are expected to establish crackers handling a combined total of 90,000 barrels per day by the end of 1986, the target year of the Fifth Five-Year Socio-Economic Development Plan.

Another noteworthy policy switch to a competitive market climate for oil product sales was unveiled by Yun. The government will lift the ceiling on the number of licences in the wholesale and retail sector of the oil industry.

UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION CONDEMNED

BK290927 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0441 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 28 Oct (SPK) -- In a commentary published in its latest issue, the journal KAMPUCHEA condemned the 36th UN General Assembly resolution on the so-called Kampuchean problem.

The paper stressed: Since the liberation of the Kampuchean people from the yoke of the genocidal Pol Pot regime, the Kampuchean problem has no longer existed. If there is a problem, it is that the Chinese expansionists, the U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries are seeking every means possible to destroy the Kampuchean people's rebirth.

KAMPUCHEA believes that to end the tension in the region, the Bangkok administration must stop granting sanctuary to the Khmer reactionaries on its territory and Beijing and Washington must stop their supplies to these hangmen who want to return and kill the Kampuchean people.

After recalling Foreign Minister Hun Sen's 16 October message to the United Nations, the organ of the Kampuchean Front for National Construction concluded: For the Kampuchean people, this resolution has no influence on their national reconstruction effort. The Kampuchean people categorically reject this illegal and null and void UN resolution.

U.S. 'SLANDERS' ON TOXIC CHEMICAL USE DENOUNCED

BK290923 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1440 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 27 Oct (SPK) -- Since the fall of the criminal Pol Pot regime in Kampuchea, the U.S. imperialists, the Chinese expansionists and their lackeys have sought every means possible to utter the grossest slanders aimed at opposing the advance of the Kampuchean revolution and at restoring the genocidal regime in Kampuchea.

It has been learned from Western sources that U.S. Assistant Secretary of State John Holdridge has just recalled doubtful evidence of a toxic product that could have been used by Vietnam in Kampuchea. Encouraged, the Pol Pot hangmen, using as intermediary their radio station in China, are trying their best to spread more slanders. But the Kampuchean people are not deceived. The lies invented by the criminals only help further expose their barbarity.

The U.S. imperialists and the Chinese expansionists are seeking ways to break the militant solidarity between Kampuchea and Vietnam and divert public opinion from their own crimes against the Kampuchean people. For the Kampuchean people, the slanders uttered by the U.S. imperialists can in no way cover up the crimes they committed against the peoples of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos. The Kampuchean people are determined to consolidate their close solidarity with their neighbors -- Vietnam and Laos -- in order to rebuild and defend their country.

The U.S. imperialists, the Chinese expansionists and their lackeys may invent more gross slanders, particularly since Holdridge has affirmed that the use of chemical substances in Kampuchea by the Vietnamese troops will be proven. Whatever it may be, the criminals remain criminals. They cannot clear themselves of their crimes by slandering, and their slanders cannot make them honest in the eyes of public opinion.

U.S. ENVOY APPOINTMENT, THAI POLICY CONDEMNED

BK300830 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Unattributed commentary: "Who Is the Enemy of the Kampuchean Revolution?"]

[Text] Before realizing the sound revolutionary society in line with Marxism-Leninism of today, the Kampuchean people have passed through many dangerous stages due to the insanity of the powerholders and hegemony for aggression, expansion and annexation of the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese Beijing clique.

The bitter experiences the Kampuchean people used to suffer are now befalling the Thai people. Recently, Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon arbitrarily decided to change Thailand's business about neutrality, even though he knows that the change might draw the Thai people nearer to the verge of the dangerous abyss. Earlier, the U.S. imperialists promised to provide Thailand with military aid, in accordance with Prem's insistent request that Thailand needs it for strengthening national defense. At present, the U.S. imperialists have not only decided to give Thailand weapons and military equipment, but they have even sent military units and a man called John Gunther Dean to Bangkok as their ambassador. Obviously, Dean has not forgotten the geography of Kampuchea because he played quite a role there during the Lon Nol regime.

The Thai people must still remember Dean, or at least the smell of blood that he had caused. When Dean was in Kampuchea, the U.S. forces sent B-52 aircraft to launch an earth-shaking bombardment that lasted more than 300 days, causing great loss of life and property for the Kampuchean people. The bomb craters caused by B-52's are still left unfilled. With Dean's current presence in Bangkok, the Kampuchean people are concerned about dangers which could befall the Thai people. The Kampuchean people know and believe that the Thai people certainly want to live as independently, peacefully, freely and happily as the Kampuchean people.

The Thai powerholders, such as Prem, are the ones who are destroying this ideal. There are still possibilities for remedying the relations between the two peoples of Kampuchea and Thailand. The PRK Government still opens its doors to the normalization of relations between the peoples of the two countries. As a matter of fact, the proposal made by the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries in their fourth conference held in June 1981 and the seven-point principles put forth at the 36th UN General Assembly by the LPDR foreign minister constitute the best way for leading the peoples in Southeast Asia toward peace, stability and cooperation in order to reduce tension under this regime. However, every good will proposal we have made has always been rejected by the ASEAN countries, including Thailand, and particularly by Prem himself. Worse still, Prem has senselessly stated that Thailand is facing a threat from the Kampuchean territory. But no progressive opinion believes such an abject statement.

Prem's scheme is to gain sympathy to serve his own dark design, which runs counter to the interests of the Thai people. At Prem's request, at the beginning of October the U.S. imperialists sent their military forces to Thailand in order to set up a military base. The true attitude of the U.S. imperialists is to collude with Beijing in creating tension in this region by using Thai soil as a springboard to launch aggression against Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam. It is certain that the U.S. imperialists, Beijing expansionists and Thai Government are the enemies of the Kampuchean revolution who always attempt to destroy the rebirth of the Kampuchean people.

#### KAMPUCHEA EDITORIAL DENOUNCES 'ENEMY SCHEMES'

BK300302 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1430 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 29 Oct (SPK) -- The Kampuchean people as a whole and their people's revolutionary army, in close cooperation with the brother VPA, will frustrate all enemy schemes aimed at undermining Kampuchea's survival, the journal KAMPUCHEA stressed today in its editorial.

The organ of the Kampuchean Front for National Construction said: Our enemies will never give up their schemes. Annoyed with our victories, they are intensifying violations and artillery bombardments, thus aggravating the tension at the Kampuchean-Thai border.

The paper noted that the enemies are resorting to all means to break the Kampuchean-Vietnamese militant solidarity and spread rumors aimed at distorting the KPRP's political line and creating disorder and insecurity.

The paper denounced the Beijing expansionists who, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and the reactionary Thai circles, have given assistance to the rag-tag Pol Pot army and other Khmer reactionaries taking refuge in Thailand. The journal also highly appraised the spirit of proletarian internationalism of the Vietnamese combatants now on a mission in Kampuchea.

#### CHEA SIM MAKES WORKING TOUR OF PROVINCES

BK290931 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0400 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Phnom Penh, 28 Oct (SPK) -- Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Kampuchean Front for National Construction, recently made a working tour of Kompong Cham, Prey Veng and Svay Rieng Provinces.

The National Assembly chairman and his suite were heartily welcomed by the local authorities and people.

At his meetings with the authorities, combatants and people in the visited localities, the National Assembly chairman talked about the perfidious maneuvers of the enemies. He stressed that the situation in Kampuchea is irreversible, in spite of the acts of sabotage by the U.S. imperialists in collusion with the Chinese expansionists and other international reactionaries, and their support for the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique overthrown by the Kampuchean people.

He praised the efforts of the people to overcome difficulties and urged them to consolidate constantly national unity and the people's power in the face of the enemy maneuvers and to do their best to contribute to restoring the national economy.

#### Kompong Cham Address

BK291031 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] On 17 October 1981 a delegation of the front Central Committee led by Comrade Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the National Assembly and chairman of the KFNC, with many members of the front Central Committee, paid a visit to cadres, personnel and workers of the state rubber plantation and the people of Tbong Khmum District, Kompong Cham Province.

On his arrival the comrade chairman was welcomed by cadres, personnel and workers of the state rubber plantation, as well as the entire population of Tbong Khmum District. Later, the district revolutionary authorities, workers and people organized a meeting to welcome the visit of the high-level Kampuchean leader.

Comrade Preap Pichey, chairman of the Kompong Cham Provincial People's Revolutionary Committee, made a speech welcoming the delegation. The comrade said: [begin recording] We would like to warmly welcome the comrade chairman of the National Assembly, chairman of the KFNC and member of the KPRP Central Committee, as well as all members of the delegation on their visit today to Kompong Cham Province, and in particular to Tbong Khmum District. We -- cadres, male and female combatants and all people in the province, especially in Tbong Khmum District, including workers and peasants -- are very elated at the presence of the comrade chairman and the entire delegation. We regard this visit as a most significant one. Through the visit of the comrade chairman and the delegation today, cadres, male and female combatants and the entire people of Kompong Cham Province will better understand the actual situation of Kampuchea, and see clearly the great victories scored in their struggle since 7 January. We strongly believe that cadres, male and female combatants and the entire people of Kompong Cham Province, and particularly the people of Tbong Khmum District, are proud of and have greater confidence in the KPRP leadership. They are determined to hold aloft the banner of independence and sovereignty and to strengthen the friendship and solidarity among us as Kampucheans in order to smash all enemy tricks and realize the target of building the PRK in a gradual advance toward genuine socialism. [end recording]

In his reply, Comrade Chea Sim, member of the Political Bureau of the KPRP Central Committee, chairman of the National Assembly and chairman of the KFNC Central Committee, presented a speech of great significance as follows: [begin recording] Following the fourth congress of our party, we held elections for commune and village representatives and general elections to elect the National Assembly members. The first session of the first National Assembly set up various institutions -- the Council of State, the Council of Ministers and various other bodies. Thus, our Kampuchean revolutionary state power is becoming increasingly qualified. Our policy is improving and enjoying more support on the international scene.

But we must pay more attention to the demand for cadres of all levels and the people from all walks of life throughout the country to heighten the spirit of vigilance to defend the country, the revolutionary gains and state power and to prevent the enemies from launching activities against us. We also have to intensify the national reconstruction tasks, especially increasing agricultural production and accelerating the building of the country in various fields -- education, health, communications, transport, industry and trade -- in order to improve our people's standard of living.

We must further strengthen solidarity in the country and on the international scene, especially solidarity with various fraternal socialist countries and peace-loving countries in the world. This is [word indistinct] of our Kampuchean revolution. We have to pay more attention to agricultural production at the end of this year and store the crops well. We must work hard so as to be able to sell more rice to the state.

From Prek Kdam to Tbong Khmum, rice production this year is no worse than in 1980. Thus Kompong Cham can sell more rice to the state. There are a number of villages and communes which produced a large quantity of rice. My proposal to the Kompong Cham people, particularly the people of Tbong Khmum District, is that they should increase their rice production. We have to be ready to increase agricultural production in 1982 by all means in order to guarantee the improvement of the standard of living of our people and for the progress of our country.

In conclusion, on behalf of the National Assembly, the KFNC and KPRP, we express our confidence in the people in Kompong Cham Province, especially in Tbong Khmum District. We are elated and we have confidence in all of you because we have worked closely with all of you and seen your efforts. As leaders of all levels, we have to know the people well and stay close to the people in order to serve them, solve problems for them and protect their lives. We would like to salute all cadres of Kompong Cham Province, cadres of all levels of the state rubber plantation, the Kampuchean and Vietnamese technicians and military cadres, workers and all the people of Kompong Cham Province. We wish all of you the best of health and more and greater successes. [end recording]

At the end, a representative of the people in Tbong Khmum District reported on activities and development in all fields in the district since the 7 January 1979 liberation under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP, surmounting many difficulties left behind by the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime in the restoration and construction of the economy as well as in other fields. The comrade pledged to categorically support all significant advice from the leading group in order to intensify the building and defense tasks of the district, villages and communes, developing them with social stability and security and advancing them toward genuine Marxist-Leninist socialism.

#### CHEA SOTH ATTENDS FINANCE MINISTRY MEETING

BK300923 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0406 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 30 Oct (SPK) -- A review meeting was held by the Ministry of Finance from 26 to 28 October in the presence of Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning.

The meeting participants heard a report by Deputy Minister of Finance Dy Lamthal and other reports by provincial services on the financial activities of the year. Mr Chea Soth praised the successes achieved by the Ministry of Finance. He called on the ministry's personnel to make great efforts to help restore the economy.

SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR USSR

BK290630 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1427 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 27 Oct (SPK) -- A delegation of the Kampuchea Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Peoples (KCSAAP) led by Phath Phanou, vice chairman of the KCSAAP, left Phnom Penh on Monday [26 October] for a friendship visit to the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Peoples. The delegation was seen off at Pochentong Airport by Khieu Kanharith, chairman of the KCSAAP, and other officials.

JIEFANGJUN BAO CARRIES INTERVIEW WITH NUON CHEA

OW301224 Beijing XINHUA in English 1211 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 30 (XINHUA) -- The guerrilla war fought by the Kampuchean resistance forces has foiled the Vietnamese strategy of a quick, decisive war, Nuon Chea told the LIBERATION ARMY DAILY here recently.

Nuon Chea, chairman of the permanent committee of the People's Congress of Kampuchea, is the leader of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation to the Asian Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development here. The LIBERATION ARMY DAILY today carries an interview with him.

Nuon Chea said the people of Kampuchea support the resistance forces of Democratic Kampuchea. The Vietnamese aggressors could only occupy the main communication lines and major cities. In the first days of the Kampuchean people's resistance, some troops lost contact with the central command. They disguised themselves as local residents and even members of the peasant families at daytime and fought the Vietnamese at night.

Nuon Chea said, "Vietnam often rails at us, alleging that the Kampuchean people hate the Government of Democratic Kampuchea. If that were so, how could we have kept on resisting and expanding steadily in such a war without the support of the people, especially when we are in an inferior position temporarily?"

The Vietnamese forces dare not rally out for operations from occupied towns and strongholds because they do not have large numbers of helicopters to transport their troops and war materials. The Vietnamese have occupied the world-famous Angkor area, but Kampuchean guerrillas can go there freely, he said.

Nuon Chea exposed the atrocities committed by the Vietnamese in villages on the Kampuchean-Vietnamese border. They deliberately slaughtered the minority nationalities in such areas. In some cases, a village with more than 1,000 residents had only a dozen people left after the massacre. In Kompong Speu, Vietnamese soldiers killed a Kampuchean woman just to get her earring. Food and other relief materials received by Kampuchean women from international relief organizations at the border region were robbed by Vietnamese troops on the way.

The Vietnamese troops used in the war in Kampuchea a kind of poison gas bomb, which exploded with a hissing sound. Such bombs were made in the Soviet Union, Nuon Chea said.

U.S. AID RECEIVED; SRV REMARK ON REFUGEES DENIED

BK291406 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] The United States yesterday donated a \$1.5-million fund to Thailand to assist the Thai border villagers who have suffered as a result of the continuing conflict in Kampuchea and the influx of displaced persons into Thailand.

Under the terms of the U.S.-Thai agreement, the funds are to be used to support various Thai Government programs to aid Thai villagers whose lives have been disrupted by conflict along the Kampuchean border or by the arrival of displaced persons from Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam. Economic and social programs covered by these grants take place primarily in border areas. Included are such activities as preventive and curative public health care, household water supply and sanitation, vocational and basic literacy education, agricultural production and marketing.

Speaking to reporters after the donation ceremony, Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri denied an accusation made by Vietnam that Thailand has no intention to negotiate with the Vietnamese authorities with regard to the repatriation of the Vietnamese refugees to their country.

U.S. AMBASSADOR'S REMARKS ON ASSISTANCE CITED

BK291412 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] The new U.S. ambassador to Thailand, John Gunther Dean, said yesterday President Ronald Reagan had submitted a military aid scheme for Thailand to the U.S. Congress for approval. He said President Reagan also informed Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon of the matter during the latter's visit to the United States and that the U.S. President also pledged to the Thai premier that he would do the best of his ability in order to push the bill to sail through the Congress. Mr Dean said President Reagan is paying special attention to the U.S. military assistance to Thailand.

Regarding the U.S. help to relieve Thailand's refugee problem, the U.S. envoy said the U.S. Congress already approved for the U.S. Government to accept 100,000 Indochinese refugees for settlement this year. He also commented that the United States and other third countries should give assistance to the refugees on a continuing basis.

AFP: UN INVESTIGATION OF CHEMICAL USE WELCOMED

BK291104 Hong Kong AFP in English 1026 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Bangkok, 29 Oct (AFP) -- Thailand today welcomed the imminent arrival of United Nations experts for an on-spot investigation into Vietnam's alleged use of chemicals in Cambodia. A senior Thai official, who declined to be named, said the team's scheduled week-long stay starting Saturday was "a good thing."

"Charges have been leveled and denied. The team will be able to see for themselves who is speaking the truth," he added.

The team, comprising experts from India, the Philippines, Kenya and Peru, is to talk to persons claiming to be victims. The experts might continue to Pakistan, to investigate alleged Soviet use of chemical weapons in Afghanistan.

The UN team is implementing a resolution adopted in December 1980 which called for an investigation into reports that the Soviet Union and Vietnam were using chemical weapons in Cambodia, Laos and Afghanistan.

Meanwhile, Thai officials hailed the first meeting in New York yesterday of a UN-sponsored ad hoc committee on Cambodia as a "step forward" in the search for a political solution to the problem. The committee was set up following an international conference on Cambodia at the UN last July.

REPORT SETS REFUGEE TOTAL AT OVER 100,000

BK291456 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] A report indicated that the number of Kampuchean illegal immigrants on 26 October was recorded at 114,243. Of this number, 88,979 are at the various holding centers under military supervision, while another 25,264 are at the various transit centers pending resettlement in third countries.

According to the report, 42,046 were at Khao I-Dang Camp in Prachin Buri Province; 25,868 at Sa Kao Camp in Prachin Buri; 15,167 at Phya Kamphut Camp in Chanthaburi Province; 5,807 at Kap Choeng Camp in Surin Province; and 91 at Khao Lan Camp in Trat Province. Of the 25,264 at the various transit centers, 17,606 were at Phanat Nikhom Center in Chon Buri Province; 3,913 at the transit center; and 7,745 at Mai Rut Center in Trat Province. [figures as heard]

SECURITY TIGHTENED IN WAKE OF BOMB BLASTS

BK300212 Bangkok POST in English 30 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] Security was tightened at key government buildings thought to be potential sabotage targets yesterday, following the bomb explosions at the Ministry of Commerce and Bangkok Metropolitan Administration [BMA] on Wednesday afternoon. It was not known who planted the time bombs, but Supreme Commander Saiyut Koetphon said he did not believe communists were responsible. He added that he thought the perpetrators had no intention of killing anyone. Other top officials condemned the bombings, but would not say who they suspected to be responsible, describing them only as "people with ill intentions towards the country."

Lt-Gen Chantharakhupt Sirisut, the newly appointed secretary-general to the prime minister, said he had asked the police to send a team of bomb experts to search Government House for bombs. Police guards were also instructed to screen people entering Government House, including provincial governors and ranking officials attending a special meeting on the Rattanakosin Bicentennial, chaired by the prime minister.

Bangkok Governor Admiral Thiam Makaranan yesterday ordered all city officials and employees to wear their identification cards above their shirt pockets as a precautionary security measure.

BMA spokesman Pol Sub-Lt Kriangsak Lohachala said all the district offices in Bangkok metropolis were also instructed to take similar precautions. He added that Interior Minister Sitthi Chirarat yesterday instructed the BMA to step up security in its building. Only two doors of the BMA building were opened yesterday so that those who entered could be screened.

Meanwhile, top government officials condemned the people responsible for planting the bombs at the Ministry of Commerce and BMA.

General Sitthi said he believed both bombs were planted by the same people "who harbour bad feeling towards the country." He urged the public not to be frightened by the incident, which he said was the work of people "no better than ordinary robbers." He said, however, that he could not guarantee that there would be no more such incidents, adding: "The robbers would not strike if the house owners were alert."

Police Department Deputy Director-General Lt-Gen Narong Mahanon yesterday evening met with General Sitthi to report on the progress of the police investigation, which is being conducted by special branch, crime suppression division and metropolitan police.

The explosions occurred five minutes apart. The first went off at 3:35 PM in a toilet next to the office of Deputy Bangkok Governor Somchai Wuthipricha on the second floor of the BMA building. Two female BMA officials were slightly wounded. The second blast occurred in a toilet on the ground floor of the Commerce Ministry main building, causing extensive damage to property. No one was hurt.

## Further on Security Measures

BK300220 Bangkok POST in English 30 Oct 81 pp 1, 3

[Text] Troops last night gathered in front of a house occupied by Colonel Prachak Sawangchit, as some military units in Bangkok were placed on alert in their barracks.

Informed sources said that top-ranking army officers were huddled in a meeting at the army auditorium last night. The gathering was officially described as a party to celebrate Lt Gen Athit Kamlangek's official promotion to full general. It continued for three hours. It was unclear whether the unusual military activity had anything to do with the bomb blasts at the Ministry of Commerce and the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration on Wednesday afternoon.

Reporters who went to the house of a female friend of Colonel Prachak, one of the prominent former "Young Turk" army officers involved in the April 1-3 abortive coup, on Soi Inthamara 3, Suthisarn Road, said they saw about six troops in front of the house. Informed sources said about 50 troops, armed with M-16 rifles, were scattered in the Soi, searching vehicles entering it, especially those passing the house of Colonel Prachak's friend.

The actual mission of the troops, believed from the special forces in Lop Buri, was unknown. Sources said the troops wore Red Barets, but all their insignia had been removed.

Colonel Prachak, who was in the house at the time, emerged after the troops withdrew at about 11 pm and told reporters that he had phoned a man named Prayote (surname unknown), asking him to call Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon inquiring why armed soldiers were sent to the house. A source said Prayote was a close friend of the prime minister. Col Prachak said he felt the presence of the troops was meant to intimidate him. The troops returned to the house at about 12:30 this morning.

A number of troops were also sent to the house of Col Manoon Roopkachorn, former commander of the Fourth Cavalry Regiment, also a Young Turk, but they were pulled out shortly before midnight, an informed source said.

A POST photographer who made a round of military garrisons in Bangkok last night was told by sentries guarding the Internal Security Operations Command, the First Army Division and the Fourth Cavalry Battalion that the number of guards had been doubled by an order issued in the evening. An informed source said the air force had also been placed under alert a few days ago.

## Interior Minister Comments

BK300725 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] In connection with last night's security activities near the residences of some persons who were involved in the 1 to 3 April unrest, Interior Minister Gen Sitthi Chirarat explained this morning that the activities were in accordance with the joint military-patrol security plan which has been in effect for quite some time now. This plan calls for checking various locations for security purposes, which includes the prevention of sabotage activities, searches for weapons and the general prevention of crime. The plan was ordered by the interior minister and the commander of the peace-keeping force for Bangkok.

Asked by newsmen about coup rumors, the interior minister said the public should not be overly concerned about such rumors because the government units concerned have continually monitored information and have been given instructions to increase security measures. Sitthi said unrest could occur now, but he could not tell which party might create it because communist terrorists have also been trying to launch urban activities. He said he could not pinpoint which political groups might want to create unrest and noted that officials concerned have continually conducted surveillance of suspicious groups of people.

Meanwhile, Deputy Army Commander Gen Athit Kamlangek, in his position as commander of the peace-keeping force for Bangkok, said last night's security activities were conducted by combined military police-police units in various locations throughout Bangkok. He said the security units did not intrude into anyone's home; thus, no one's freedom was violated. Athit said the security measure helps to assure the people that the government is concerned about them. Asked by newsmen if the security activities were part of an operation, Athit said they were normal security activities. He said that no one was arrested last night, and that innocent people need not worry.

#### MATUPHUM VIEWS CONDITIONS FOR DEFEATING CPT

BK290943 Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 28 Oct 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Is the War With the CPT Really Ending?"]

[Text] The director of the army Operations Department, Maj Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, stated last Monday that the government's war with the communists is coming to an end. According to his press statement, over the past 6 months, with the introduction of the government's policy to defeat communist insurgency No 66/1980, the government has successfully destroyed communist influence in rural areas. Nearly all major CPT strongholds have been taken, with the exception of two camps -- the communist camps in Kanchanadit and Ban Na San Districts, Surat Thani Province.

Major General Chawalit also said that politics is the decisive factor in winning the war with the Communist Party of Thailand [CPT]. That is, the government must first create social justice. Military tactics should be used only to back up political efforts.

Judging from what the director of the army Operations Department said, one has to question whether the government is really winning victory over the CPT. While citing the capture of communist strongholds as a victory, the military admitted that a true victory can only be achieved through politics.

If one looks deeper into the problem, one has to ask another question: whether at present we have achieved social, economic and political justice in our country -- to what extent do the people in Thailand enjoy those rights of justice -- and whether we can say that the present condition of "politics" in our country is favorable for our efforts to defeat the CPT.

Politically speaking, social injustice, economic difficulties, official corruption and oppression against local people by anti-insurgency paramilitary volunteers still prevail in all parts of the country. In terms of military operations, the capture of major communist camps was possible because of new warfare tactics by the authorities supported by modern weapons. As we saw in the past, communist strongholds were destroyed because of the following three reasons: First, the camps were closed down by the CPT itself because of the shortage of men to handle the camps; second, the communists closed the camps in order to group into small units for easy retaliation against official suppression; and third, their camps were really taken by the government suppression forces. No matter what the reasons for the destruction of CPT strongholds, there has been no clear evidence regarding CPT losses; therefore, the victory of the past 6 months since the implementation of policy No 66/1980 should be said, rather, to be a military victory in some limited areas only, whereas the declining influence and reputation of the CPT must instead be attributed to the conflict within the CPT and the international situation.

At any rate, it is praiseworthy for the military to have admitted that a decisive victory over the CPT can be achieved only when we seriously try to create social justice in our society. It means that the military authorities have now realized the correct political policy line. Yet, based on that criteria, can we assume that the government is really winning a victory over the CPT?

At present the problem of social and political injustice in our country is still outstanding. Worse still is the problem of economic injustice. The government and the military might be happy with the present image of CPT weakness. Yet the government and the military must understand that so long as the present injustice prevails, they will have to continue to wage a protracted war with the communists.

#### PRACHAK ANNOUNCES INTENTION TO ENTER POLITICS

BK300940 Bangkok WORLD in English 30 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] Colonel Prachak Sawangchit, one of the leaders of the abortive April 1 coup, announced at his home this morning that he would enter politics following events at his house last night.

He said that troops had patrolled in front of his house in Soi Inthamara 3, in the Suthisarn area, depriving him of his personal rights, spoiling his reputation and frightening his neighbours. He would call a lawyer to meet him at his home this morning and file a complaint, he said. Col Prachak said that when he was ready to run in an election, he would register his candidacy in Bangkok.

#### BRIEFS

CANADIAN FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE -- The Canadian Government has donated Canadian \$3.2 million to assist villagers living in three districts of Surin Province who have been affected by the mass migration of Kampuchean refugees into the country. The donation agreement has already been signed by representatives of the two governments. Projects to be implemented with this donated money will involve agricultural development, public health services, job training and several other activities. [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 22 Oct 81]

TRADE ACCORD WITH SENEGAL -- Thailand and Senegal yesterday signed a 3-year trade agreement designed to promote bilateral flow of goods. The agreement, signed by Commerce Minister Chuan Likphai and His Senegalese counterpart, Mr Falilou Kane, provides for the two countries to give each other favoured nation treatment in assessing duties and tariffs on bilaterally traded goods. A joint committee is to be set up to review and suggest measures to promote mutual cooperation, understanding and goodwill. Mr Chuan said the two countries have agreed to facilitate each others' participation in trade fairs and exhibitions. After the 3-year period expires, the agreement will be renewed yearly until either side decides to terminate it. The Senegalese minister left for home last night after a weeklong stay as a guest of the Commerce Ministry. [Text] [Bangkok POST in English 22 Oct 81 p 21 BK]

NEW AMBASSADORS -- The king on 26 October granted audiences to Chilean and American ambassadors to Thailand, His Excellency Fernando Gonzalez Martinez and His Excellency John Gunther Dean, respectively. The two presented to His Majesty their credentials. Also on the same day the king received two Thai ambassadors-designate who are leaving to take their posts abroad. They are: Thanom Nopphawan, ambassador to Portugal, and Thongchan Chotikasathian, ambassador to Brazil. [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 26 Oct 81 BK]

U.S., PRC ACCUSED OF 'SLANDER' ON TOXIC CHEMICALS

BK291325 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] By accusing Vietnam of using toxic chemicals, the U.S. and China first of all want to sidetrack public attention from their war crimes against Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos. However, the plan misfired. The toxic chemicals issue is becoming a boomerang. Prominent figures in Britain said the more the U.S. lies, the more absurd they become. More than ever before, public opinion around the world is much concerned about the heavy consequences left by the biggest case of chemical warfare ever known in history -- that waged by the U.S. in Indochina.

More and more reports and films have been released in Japan, Western Europe and even in the United States, showing convincing evidence that the U.S. used chemical weapons against the Indochinese people.

Although minimizing the figures, a former U.S. health and social minister has admitted that U.S. airplanes dropped thousands of gallons of toxic chemicals on densely populated areas in southern Vietnam, and that 22,000 American GI's suffered from toxic chemicals from 1966-69 when they were stationed in the areas sprayed with Agent Orange. Many affected GI's reportedly died after returning to the United States or fathered deformed babies.

The British paper THE GUARDIAN on 6 October 1981 quoted (Martin Smith) and (Luis Vido), another Briton, from the Agent Orange Victims' Organization in Ulster as saying that about 12 million gallons of Agent Orange were used by the United States during the Vietnam War, destroying one-third of its forest and half of the mangroves on the Vietnamese sea coast.

Most recently, the United States used biological weapons against Cuba. China, for its part, supported a genocide in Kampuchea and has been conducting an all-round war of destruction against Vietnam. During its invasion of Vietnam in February 1979, the Chinese troops poisoned water sources in the northern Vietnamese border area. The recent discovery of numerous mass graves in Kampuchea is eloquent evidence of the genocidal crimes committed by the Pol Pot clique, henchmen of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists.

The campaign to slander Vietnam about the use of toxic chemicals in Kampuchea and Laos is obviously aimed at playing down Vietnam's prestige and influence in the world and sowing division between the peoples of the three Indochinese countries.

The great, shameless slander campaign by the U.S. and China cannot deceive fair-minded people, nor can it (? hide) their barbarous crimes against the three Indochinese countries in the past as well as at present.

COUNCIL OF STATE DECIDES TO CONVENE ASSEMBLY

OW291605 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] The Council of State held a regular session on 28 and 29 October 1981 under Chairman Truong Chinh's chairmanship. Attending the session was Chairman of the National Assembly Nationalities Council Hoang Truong Minh.

The Council of State heard reports by Pham Hung, chief justice of the Supreme People's Court, and Tran Le, chief procurator of the Supreme People's Organ of Control, on their sectors' activities since the beginning of the year.

2. After hearing a report by a representative of the Council of Ministers on the signing of a consular agreement between the SRV and the Republic of Cuba, the Council of State discussed and approved it by a show of hands.

3. The Council of State decided to convene the second session of the Seventh National Assembly by the middle of December 1981.

#### NHAN DAN EXPLAINS ADJUSTMENT OF PRICES

BK300630 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Oct 81 p 1

[NHAN DAN 10 October editorial: "Adjustment of Wholesale and Purchase Prices"]

[Text] Following the adjustment of the retail prices of consumer goods and service charges, the Council of Ministers recently issued decisions on adjusting the wholesale and purchase prices of agricultural products and the selling prices of production materials in the collective and peasant family economies.

The price adjustment this time, first of all, allows prices in our country to reflect the factors establishing the value of commodities and the trade relations between our country and foreign countries, which have undergone many changes. As a result of this adjustment, the new prices now become a yardstick to measure the economic results of all production, business and import and export plans. They will be consistent with the purchasing power of the currency in the new stage and will actually serve as a reliable instrument in calculating the general balances of the national economy and determining the contributions and benefits of each sector, locality and worker.

Through the price adjustment, we will be able to establish reasonable exchange rates in the national economy -- with the exchange rate between agricultural and industrial products being the most important -- so as to be consistent with the present standards of the production force and production relations. The general purpose of the adjustment is to fully develop the potential of the prices in their existing functions, to the advantage of producers, collective economic units and the state.

This is the first time prices have been adjusted on a large scale and with a wide scope. The factor deciding the success of the adjustment is that every sector and echelon and everyone must understand its purpose and requirements in order to have an identity of views and unity of actions. The managerial apparatus is responsible for constantly correcting erroneous thoughts and views in the course of drafting and carrying out price adjustment plans. As our immediate goal, we must overcome the tendency to pay little attention to plans and show greater interest in the free market. We must also overcome the still prevalent practice of giving subsidies and the practice of taking advantage of the price adjustment to have prices bear all adverse consequences of lax management. We must strive to eliminate the lack of uniformity and coordination in the promulgation of policies and regulations. Meanwhile, leadership over the implementation of price policies must be strict and concentrated.

With the adjustment of the wholesale prices and the purchase prices of products of the collective economy and the families of peasants, handicraftsmen, fishermen and salt producers, a new state system of directed or fixed prices has been established with all kinds of prices, from the retail prices and service charges to the wholesale and purchasing prices. It is in the common interest and it is also the common duty of everyone to do his best to make the new state price system stable, thus creating conditions and prerequisites for the drafting of a national economic development plan and the carrying out of profit-and-loss accounting. This is necessary to set the workers' minds at ease and make them enthusiastic in producing as much material wealth as possible for society.

All sectors and echelons are responsible for strengthening supervision of production and business units so that they will scrupulously observe pricing discipline and will not use any reason whatsoever and any local characteristic as an excuse to deviate from the price policy, a very important economic-social policy of the party and state. It is clearly specified in party Central Committee Political Bureau Resolution No 26 as follows: "We must ensure the uniformity of the state price system, which is characterized by a reasonable division of labor, a clear classification of categories of products and a flexible setting of prices according to regions and crop seasons within the framework of the state price control system. All sectors and echelons are absolutely forbidden to change the state-directed prices at will."

#### NHAN DAN DISCUSSES REDISTRIBUTION OF LABOR

BK281121 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 27 Oct 81

[NHAN DAN 28 October editorial: "Redistribution of Labor Is a Great Cause of the Revolution"]

[Text] Our land available for cultivation is abundant, but it is mostly in sparsely populated areas. The task of moving the population from densely populated areas with an excess of labor to areas of newly opened land is aimed at reclaiming more cultivated zones and developing agriculture and forestry in order to increase foodstuffs for society and materials for industry and export.

The task of land reclamation and building new economic zones is a large-scale project with a uniform program and objective. This task is being carried out steadily by the state and the people under the same general plan and program.

Based on the requirements and capabilities of each domain, locality and specific area, it is necessary to apply various forms of land reclamation -- namely, large-, medium- and small-scale programs; various methods of labor -- mechanized, semimechanized and manual labor; various forms of production -- state, collective and individual, in order to utilize most effectively all sources of labor, capital and land so as to accelerate production and develop various sectors and occupations in the new land areas.

Since the state's investment potential is limited, it is necessary, along with carrying out large-scale land reclamation programs, to encourage the people to participate voluntarily in small-scale programs which cost less and bring quicker results. Responsible economic units must help the people to reclaim small areas of virgin land and develop production correctly in order to score high economic results.

The task of moving manpower and the population to various fallow land areas is aimed at building new economic units and organizing new communities. Creating conditions for production and stabilizing the people's daily lives both materially and spiritually in these areas is difficult and distressing in the initial stages. Therefore, volunteers and careful assistance by the state and society are needed. The manpower composition for these areas must be uniform -- peasants and workers for various sectors and occupations such as construction, small industrial and other artisan and handicraft work, teachers and doctors. It should also include a core of cadres, party members and youth union members to integrate the work of building new economic zones with the work of building inhabitant areas and organizing society.

Those who leave for the new economic zones work for the benefit of the country. Those who stay behind must provide help for those who depart. Those living in the new economic zones must warmly welcome and wholeheartedly assist the resettlers to promptly stabilize their daily life and production.

The task of moving manpower and the population to new economic zones must be carefully planned and carried out in accordance with the present policy and system. It is a great revolutionary task which helps enhance the spirit of brotherhood and mutual love and affection between the area which the population leaves and the area where they resettle. Localities and sectors must strive to fulfill this task satisfactorily in order to help bring splendid success to the program of building new economic zones.

GENERAL WRITES ON STRATEGY IN ANTI-U.S. WAR

BK291600 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 9 Sep 81 pp 19-26

[Article by Senior Gen Hoang Van Thai: "The General Strategy of the Vietnamese Revolutionary War Which Defeated the U.S. Aggressors"; capitalized passages published in italics.]

[Text] The forms and methods of struggle in our people's anti-U.S. war of resistance for national salvation "constituted a unified system, were closely interrelated and made up the general strategy and military art of the Vietnamese revolutionary war." (Footnote: Le Duan, SOCIALIST REVOLUTION IN VIETNAM, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1980, Vol III, p 26) Our experiences in applying the general strategy of the Vietnamese revolutionary war have been extremely diversified and multifaceted. These experiences -- including those in holding fast to the strategic guidelines and laws on achieving victory in revolutionary warfare, applying various forms and methods of attack, and in combining the strength of our people and nation with that of the people of the world in the present era -- have tremendous practical significance for our people's present war of national defense.

HOLDING FAST TO THE STRATEGIC GUIDELINES AND CORRECTLY APPLYING THE LAWS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF AND ON ACHIEVING VICTORY IN REVOLUTIONARY WARFARE, WE DEFEATED THE ENEMY STEP BY STEP AND ADVANCED TO DEFEAT HIM COMPLETELY.

The war waged by the U.S. imperialists in the southern part of our country was a neocolonialist war of aggression. In spite of their demagogic political tricks and their deceitful slogans of "independence," "nation" and "democracy," they could not conquer the southern people, an enormous and staunch revolutionary force highly experienced in struggle who, led by a seasoned Marxist-Leninist Party, joined the people in the rest of the country in making the August revolution and defeating the French imperialist aggressors. Therefore, the U.S. imperialists had to structure their ruling apparatus in a highly fascist manner and had to resort to cruel military tricks as their principal tools in repressing our people's revolutionary movement.

Our people in the south used political struggle -- that is, pitting their greatest strength against the enemy's greatest weakness. However, to defeat an enemy in war, one must frustrate his military tricks. For this reason, military force must be used.

The struggle between our people and the U.S. imperialists raged fiercely every day and every hour on both the political and military fronts. THE SOUTHERN REVOLUTION'S STRATEGIC GUIDELINE WAS THAT POLITICAL STRUGGLE MUST GO IN PARALLEL WITH ARMED STRUGGLE AND THAT BOTH MUST BE CONSIDERED AS PLAYING A VERY BASIC AND DECISIVE ROLE. Political struggle develops according to the law that the struggle for welfare and democracy and against terrorism, and so forth, will eventually lead to armed uprisings. Once started, an armed struggle will develop in accordance with the laws of war. The revolutionary war of our people in the south was governed by these two laws. HOWEVER, WHEN A REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLE HAS DEVELOPED INTO A REVOLUTIONARY WAR, IT WILL BE GOVERNED PRIMARILY BY THE LAWS OF WAR, THAT IS, THE LAWS OF ARMED STRUGGLE. Therefore, while simultaneously holding fast to the strategic guideline that political struggle must advance in parallel with armed struggle, we also adhered to the laws of war and considered this to be an extremely important requirement of strategic leadership and a measure aimed at creating a great aggregate strength with which to defeat the enemy militarily and to lead the revolutionary war to victory.

To hold fast to the laws of war is to make every effort to build our armed forces comprising the three types of forces, especially the main force. In this way we were able to create on-the-spot forces in order to break up, contain, wear down and destroy the enemy everywhere and to organize main force units strong enough to deal decisive blows to the enemy on selected battlefronts. We attached the utmost importance to building and organizing political forces into strong political armies so as to wage a face-to-face struggle against the enemy and to defeat his pacification policy. We actively built on-the-spot logistic bases and exploited local human and material resources. On the basis of our long-term strategic guidelines, we built combat positions and prepared the battlefields for main force units to launch large-scale annihilating attacks so as to effect a radical change in the balance of forces between us and the enemy. We made every effort to consolidate and build the socialist north in all fields -- political, economic and national defense -- and to develop its role as the great rear of the great front, the south. We built increasingly modern regular armed forces capable of defeating all enemy military ventures into the north. They also served as strategic reserves for the entire country, standing ready to move to fight the enemy in the south and launching joint operations with the armed forces of the two fraternal peoples in the Lao and Kampuchean theaters.

The political and armed struggles were waged in all three strategic areas: the forests and mountains, the countryside and plains, and the cities. We had to determine a suitable scale on which to combine the political struggle with the armed struggle in accordance with our tasks and in view of the balance of forces between us and the enemy in each area, in each place and in each period. At the same time, we had to decide where to concentrate our leadership so as to keep pace with the development of the revolutionary struggle.

We commanded an absolute supremacy over the enemy in political and moral strength, a strength which developed increasingly in our favor. In the beginning, however, as we were inferior to the enemy in terms of armed forces and technical equipment, we needed time to tip the balance of force between ourselves and the enemy. For this reason, the guideline of the war for the liberation of the south was: GO FOR PROTRACTED FIGHTING AND BUILD UP STRENGTH WHILE FIGHTING.

Protracted fighting, however, does not mean engaging in drawn-out battles while lying low and waiting for changes from outside. It means that we must strive to alter the balance of force between ourselves and the enemy. Protracted fighting and building up strength while fighting must be understood as a process of continuous and all-out attack against the enemy in all the three strategic areas. The purpose of such attacks is to repel the enemy gradually, prepare for future assaults, and win ever greater victories. In the anti-U.S. war of resistance, protracted fighting meant that we had to simultaneously attack and contain the enemy, force him to deescalate the war gradually, concentrate our efforts on containing him and concentrate the efforts of the whole country on defeating him on the great southern front.

A revolutionary war is often marked by dramatic changes. These changes do not come continuously; they occur one by one, according to a gradual process. Therefore, while persistently adhering to the guideline of aiming for protracted fighting and building up strength while fighting, we must make great efforts to build and develop our strength in all fields -- military, political, economic, and diplomatic. We must strive to create opportunities, and when a good opportunity presents itself we must promptly seize it and launch resolute and strong attacks to defeat the enemy's military strategies one by one and to win decisive victories so as to advance to complete victory.

During the more than 20 years of the anti-U.S. struggle, under the clear-sighted and skillful leadership of the party, our people persistently stepped up the war of resistance, incessantly built and developed the position and strength of the revolution and actively prepared for favorable opportunities.

When the opportunity presented itself, our party promptly led our armed forces and people in making great leaps forward, thereby defeating all the enemy's military strategies. The concerted uprisings in 1960 shifted the revolutionary struggle from the force-preserving position to the offensive position and transformed it into a revolutionary war which successively defeated various U.S. military strategies -- the "special" war strategy and the regional war strategy in the south -- thereby driving the enemy into a strategic deadlock. The general offensives of spring 1968, which struck at the enemy's nerve centers and defeated the first U.S. war of destruction in the north, dampened his aggressiveness and forced him to deescalate the war. We frustrated the U.S. military adventure in Kampuchea and helped the Kampuchean revolution to develop by leaps and bounds. We joined the Lao People's Liberation Armed Forces in defeating and annihilating the enemy on the Plain of Jars, and on Route 9 in southern Laos, thus smashing the enemy's scheme to isolate the war of resistance of the people in South Vietnam. We took the initiative in seizing the opportunity, preparing the battlefield and launching counteroffensives to annihilate entire enemy battle groups and completely defeat all enemy counterattacks. We lost no time in launching the 1972 strategic offensive in several directions, wiping out entire enemy divisions and liberating entire areas in the south while frustrating the second U.S. war of destruction and the surprise B-52 air raids against Hanoi and Haiphong in late 1972 and smashing the scheme of collusion between the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing reactionaries. We defeated the U.S. "Vietnamization" strategy, completely crushed the U.S. imperialists' strategic ambitions and forced them to sign the Paris Agreements on Vietnam and withdraw their forces and those of their allies from south Vietnam.

The great leaps forward we made in defeating various enemy military strategies, and especially the great efforts of our armed forces and people throughout the country in 1973 and 1974, helped create strategic conditions for the general offensives and uprisings in early 1975 which resulted in the annihilation and disintegration of the U.S. puppet army, the total liberation of South Vietnam and the reunification of the fatherland.

WE APPLIED A COMBINATION OF VARIOUS METHODS AND FORMS OF STRUGGLE, THEREBY CREATING AN ENORMOUS STRENGTH WITH WHICH TO LAUNCH MILITARY ATTACKS AGAINST THE ENEMY.

In the war for the liberation of the south, our party mobilized, organized and developed all forces and used many forms and methods of operation to promote their strength in each strategic stage as well as throughout the war, in each strategic area as well as in the entire southern region, in each campaign as well as in each wave of attacks and each strategic offensive, and even in each battle and in the activities of each person. Therefore, the strength of these forces was developed to a high level and was combined to form an enormous strength during the war.

The basic strategic guideline for the southern revolution was that political struggle must advance in parallel with armed struggle. In terms of the methods and forms of struggle, the combination of political struggle and armed struggle is a combination of two forms of offensive by the political and armed forces in the use of revolutionary violence.

Political struggle is the basic form of struggle. In its diversified forms, from elementary to advanced, political struggle provides a basis for gradually awakening the masses and mobilizing, organizing, training and turning them into an ever stronger force. This will enable the masses, when the opportunity is ripe, to rise up in arms and join the armed forces in doing away with the enemy's rule. In the war for the liberation of the south, the political forces, together with the armed forces and military proselyting forces, formed three prongs of attack in all the three strategic areas and during all stages of the war.

Military struggle is also a basic form of struggle. It plays a direct and decisive role in annihilating enemy military forces and serves as a lever in assisting other struggles and stimulating their development.

In the anti-French war of resistance, the combination of the two forms of struggle of the political and military forces helped create an enormous strength for the people's war, which defeated the French imperialists. In the anti-U.S. war of resistance, the combination of these two forces was elevated to a high standard in terms of quality, organization, scale, form, space and time. As a result, the strength of each force as well as their combined strength was multiplied manyfold.

The combination of political struggle and military struggle was realized at a high level in the offensive campaigns launched by various strategic corps [Binh Doan] on selected battlefields; in the joint campaigns on the countryside and lowlands battlefield; in the big campaigns directed at the cities; in the strategic offensives and uprisings which defeated the enemy's military strategies one by one; and, finally, in the general strategic offensives and uprisings which resulted in the total collapse of the enemy forces and total victory.

COMBINING POLITICAL STRUGGLE WITH MILITARY STRUGGLE IS A PROMINENT FEATURE AND ALSO A MAIN OBJECTIVE of the general strategy of people's war. This is also a law which governs the development of our people's revolutionary war.

The basic problem of all revolutionary wars is to annihilate the enemy's armed forces. For this reason, a demand which we must firmly grasp in combining political struggle with military struggle is TO CREATE A MILITARY STRENGTH CAPABLE OF DEFEATING THE ENEMY MILITARILY ACCORDING TO THE OBJECTIVES AND REQUIREMENTS OF EACH BATTLE OF EACH CAMPAIGN, OR ACCORDING TO THE SET STRATEGIC TASKS. Therefore, we must attach utmost importance to the pivotal and decisive role of military struggle while giving due attention to the form of political struggle and the political force of the revolutionary masses.

ATTACKING AND RISING UP, RISING UP AND ATTACKING -- this was a law of the revolutionary war in the south, which was fought with the strength of the entire people in uprisings and offensives. This was also a method of revolutionary struggle which reflects the immutable law that war means offensive. Offensive is an action taken by revolutionary armed forces against the enemy's armed forces, whereas uprising is an action of the revolutionary masses taking up arms to smash the enemy's coercive apparatus. Offensives must be combined with uprisings so as to create conditions for the masses to rise up. The masses' uprisings must be combined with the armed forces' offensives, must exploit their results and, at the same time, must create conditions for subsequent offensives. This combination must be done from a low level to a higher level, from the small scale to a larger scale, and from each component to entire organizations. Thus combined, the masses' uprisings and the armed forces' offensives will eventually develop into general offensives and simultaneous uprisings in accordance with the laws of war and uprising in war.

The main purpose of a military offensive is to annihilate the enemy's armed forces, thereby creating conditions for the masses to rise up to achieve mastery. Therefore, offensives and uprisings must achieve the objective of annihilating the enemy and gaining mastery for the people. The further the boundaries of mastery are extended and the higher its level becomes, the more conditions it will create for the annihilation of ever larger enemy forces.

Vietnam's experiences were not limited only to launching offensives, staging uprisings, annihilating enemy forces, achieving mastery in the rural areas, using the rural areas to encircle the cities, and lying low in the cities while waiting for opportunities. They were the results of the coordination of actions between the rural areas and the cities. As the war expanded, the role of the enemy-annihilating offensives became more decisive. These offensives eventually developed into general offensives which resulted in the annihilation and total disintegration of the enemy's forces, thereby creating conditions for the masses in both the rural areas and the cities to rise up to achieve mastery throughout the country. The 1975 early spring general offensives and uprisings were the culmination of the combination of various forms of revolutionary struggle and the development of the increasingly decisive role of armed struggle in our people's anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation.

In military struggle and armed struggle, our party "combined the three types of forces: the main force, local force and militia guerrilla force. It combined guerrilla war with conventional war and large-scale with medium-scale and small-scale fighting." (Footnote: RESOLUTION OF THE FOURTH NATIONAL VCP CONGRESS OF DELEGATES, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1977, pp 12-13)

Guerrilla war and conventional war WERE TWO MODES OF REVOLUTIONARY WAR AND BOTH PLAYED IMPORTANT STRATEGIC ROLES. (They have now developed into a local people's war and the war fought by main force corps.) Guerrilla war was not only limited to guerrilla fighting but became a form of the revolutionary masses' uprisings to overthrow the enemy administration and a form of armed struggle of the large revolutionary masses. Widely expanded in all the three strategic areas, guerrilla war broke up, contained, wore down and annihilated enemy troops, thus turning large and strong enemy forces into smaller and weaker ones, creating conditions for the enemy forces at one time and changing the situation of the war.

As in the anti-French war of resistance, the armed struggle in the anti-U.S. war of resistance proceeded according to the laws of guerrilla war, that is, it was combined with and eventually developed into conventional war.

Conventional war is the struggle of concentrated armed forces in increasingly larger joint operations involving all armed branches and services. In the anti-U.S. war of resistance, the conventional war in the south, bolstered by direct military aid from the socialist north, underwent radical developments and played a direct and decisive role in wiping out the enemy's main forces.

Combining guerrilla war with conventional war is a law ensuring the victory of our armed struggle against a militarily strong enemy. Only by being combined with conventional war can guerrilla war develop and create conditions for the local armed forces and the masses to step up their struggle and to rise up to gain mastery in their localities. By the same token, only by being combined with guerrilla war can conventional war develop vigorously and turn its strength to good account in attacking the enemy. Our experiences in the anti-U.S. war of resistance have shown that the correct combination of the two modes of war helped create for us an enormous military strength with which to defeat the enemy's military strategies one by one. They have also shown that at times and in certain places weak guerrilla war efforts curbed the activities of the main forces, prompted them to scatter their troops to assist the guerrilla forces, and even forced them to temporarily leave the battlefields.

In combat, combining guerrilla war with conventional war is to combine the combat activities of the three types of forces: the main force, the local force, and the militia guerrilla force. It also means combining large-scale with medium-scale and small-scale fighting in diversified forms. It calls for attacks against enemy forces on the move, on maneuvers or engaged in mopping-up operations. These attacks must be launched in coordination with surprise strikes against enemy forces in their jumping-off bases; with assaults by concentrated and mobile units against enemy troops outside their bases; with raids against targets deep in areas under temporary enemy control; and with strikes by elite forces against towns and cities and the enemy's nerve centers and warehouses. They must also be combined with sabotage and disruption of communication lines and the destruction of the enemy's sources of supplies and with drives to divide enemy forces so as to annihilate them. The attacks to destroy enemy forces must be coordinated with proselyting work among enemy troops so as to break up their ranks; with the destruction of the enemy's strength and war means; and with the efforts to defeat the main tactical measures of each of the enemy's military strategies. All these forms of fighting were encapsulated in six general strategic combat methods which we employed in the war for the liberation of the south. Together with the fighting methods used by the three types of forces in defeating all U.S. air and naval attacks against the north, these forms of fighting contributed to developing the military art of people's war in the two parts of our country to a high level.

Concerning fraternal neighboring Laos and Kampuchea, our party held that these two countries could triumph only if the Vietnamese war of resistance were victorious and that, conversely, the Vietnamese revolution could achieve total victory only if the Kampuchean and Lao revolutions triumphed. With their spirit of proletarian internationalism, our people spared no efforts, including their own blood, to contribute to the revolutionary cause of the two fraternal peoples. Our party set great store by the assistance given us by the fraternal Lao and Kampuchean peoples, assistance which really created more favorable conditions for and gave more moral and material strength to our people's anti-U.S. war of resistance. Our party always inculcated in our armed forces and people genuine patriotism and proletarian internationalism and taught them to struggle against big-nation chauvinism, narrowminded nationalism and individualism as well as all manifestations of the fear of hardship and sacrifice which prevent one from realizing that fulfilling one's international duty is a great honor. The militant alliance among the three countries and peoples, which has now become a tradition, was a law ensuring the development and success of the revolution in each country in the past anti-French and anti-U.S. wars of resistance. This alliance is developing in the present situation and will continue to do so forever.

Fully aware of their responsibility for the revolutionary movement in general and the national liberation movement in particular, our people have done everything they could to support the revolutionary struggle of other peoples. Conversely, we have enjoyed the sympathy and support of the people of the world, including progressive American people.

With regard to the great family of socialist countries, our party has made every effort to consolidate the solidarity and single-mindedness of the fraternal countries. Together with the fraternal parties, it has actively contributed to preserving the purity of Marxism-Leninism, in the interests of our people as well as those of the socialist system and other peoples in the world. Our party valued very highly the assistance of the fraternal socialist countries, especially that of the Soviet Union, and considered it an extremely important factor ensuring the victory of our people's struggle.

Our party resolutely opposed and frustrated all schemes of the Beijing leadership, who colluded with the U.S. imperialists to obstruct and sabotage our people's anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation.

It can be said that, ever since its founding, our party, in pursuing its revolutionary line and formulating its revolutionary methods, has always closely associated our people's revolutionary cause with that of other peoples in the world. In the anti-U.S. war of resistance, this association was achieved on a higher level and closer than ever before. For this reason, our people's revolutionary struggle showed a national as well as a marked epochal character. This was also a victory of our party's line of holding aloft the two banners of national independence and socialism in the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation.

Today, along with building socialism nationwide, our people and their armed forces always uphold their revolutionary vigilance, fight and stand ready to fight, combine economic building with strengthening national defense, and carry out the task of building and defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

We are armed with the correct political and military lines laid down by the fourth party congress and amended and perfected by various party Central Committee resolutions. We are applying the experience derived from our efforts to develop the general strategy during the anti-U.S. war of resistance. We closely combine our national strength with the strength of the three revolutionary currents, which are now on the offensive. Especially, we are benefiting from our militant alliance with fraternal Laos and Kampuchea, from our alliance and multifaceted cooperation with the Soviet Union and from our cooperation with other fraternal countries in the socialist community. With all this, we will certainly be able to create an enormous aggregate strength with which to defeat any act of aggression against our country.

Our party PAYS UTMOST ATTENTION TO THE DIPLOMATIC STRUGGLE as this struggle is also aimed at creating more favorable conditions for our people's multifaceted struggle to develop. For this reason, in the recent anti-U.S. war of resistance for national salvation, our party pursued an extremely active and positive foreign policy reflecting its firm principles, strong position and flexible and skillful tactics and measures. On the other hand, our party holds that battlefield victories, especially military victories, are the most decisive factor in war and that diplomatic victories, a very important factor in our people's multifaceted struggle, totally depend on military victories. It was the victories of the 1968 spring strategic general offensives and the 1972 strategic offensives in the south, together with the defeat of the two U.S. wars of destruction in the north, which forced the United States to sit down for talks, to accept our conditions, to sign the Paris Agreements on Vietnam, and to withdraw the U.S. and allied troops from the south. The diplomatic activities of our state and people enabled the people of the world, including the American people, to see ever more clearly the aggressive, unjust and reactionary nature of U.S. imperialism and our just stand. They also won for us increasing support and sympathy from the people of the world and drove U.S. imperialism into utter isolation.

WE UPHELD THE SELF-RELIANT SPIRIT AND RELIED MAINLY ON OUR OWN STRENGTH WHILE STRIVING FOR INTERNATIONAL AID AND COMBINING THE STRENGTH OF OUR ENTIRE NATION WITH THAT OF THE ERA TO CREATE AN ENORMOUS AGGREGATE STRENGTH FOR THE PEOPLE'S WAR TO DEFEAT THE U.S. IMPERIALIST WAR OF AGGRESSION.

"The certain road to victory is for the revolution in each country to combine its own strength with that of the era and with the offensive posture of all revolutionary forces around the world so as to formulate struggle strategies, tactics and methods consistent with the balance of forces and the actual situation in the country." (Footnote: POLITICAL REPORT BY THE VCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE AT THE FOURTH NATIONAL VCP CONGRESS OF DELEGATES, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1977, p 176.)

The Vietnamese revolution is part and parcel of the world revolution. Our people's anti-U.S. war of resistance was the spearhead of the three revolutionary currents in the world. Therefore, each victory of these three revolutionary currents has exerted a positive impact on our people's victories. Conversely, our people's victories have made important contributions to the offensive posture and strength of the three revolutionary currents. The combination of national strength and that of the era was the law which helped create an aggregate strength for the revolutionary war to defeat the U.S. aggressors.

Demonstrating self-reliance and depending mainly on its own strength, the party explained to the entire armed forces and people the significance of our people's revolutionary war, always upheld pure patriotism and national spirit and motivated the entire party, armed forces and people in both the south and the north actively to fight and defeat the United States and to heed at all costs President Ho's appeals: "Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom" and "as long as a single aggressor remains in our country, we still have to continue to fight to drive him out." (Footnote: Ho Chi Minh: SELECTED WORKS, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1980, Vol II, p 505, the party also inculcated in our armed forces and people the spirit of proletarian internationalism and helped them gain a correct understanding of the close relations and unity between national and international interests. On this basis, the party enabled them, on the one hand, to fulfill actively their duty on the frontline against the U.S. aggressors and, on the other, through their practical act of discharging their international obligation, to receive and use effectively the aid of the socialist camp and to win the sympathy and support of the world people, thereby contributing to further increasing our people's strength.

VO CHI CONG MAKES FRIENDSHIP VISIT TO BULGARIA

OW271609 Hanoi VNA in English 1529 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Hanoi VNA, October 27 -- A delegation of the Communist Party and Government of Vietnam led by Vo Chi Cong, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, has paid a friendship visit to Bulgaria to attend celebrations of the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state. Vo Chi Cong was welcomed by Todor Zhivkov at his reception of 65 head delegates to these celebrations.

Andrey Lukanov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Bulgarian Communist Party, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and president of the Bulgarian session of the Vietnam-Bulgaria Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation, held talks with Vo Chi Cong. They discussed the orientations and preparations for the 10th meeting of the Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation between Vietnam and Bulgaria in 1982. The delegation visited a number of economic establishments in Bulgaria.

HUYNH TAN PHAT LEAVES FOR ALGERIA VISIT 29 OCT

OW291511 Hanoi VNA in English 1450 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Hanoi VNA, October 29 -- Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Huynh Tan Phat left here today for an official visit to the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic at the invitation of the Algerian Government. He was seen off by Do Muoi, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, Dang Thi, minister, member of the party Central Committee and general secretary of the Council of Ministers, Hoang Bich Son, vice minister for foreign affairs, and Algerian Charge d'affaires A. I. Mehenni Youcef.

90-DAY PUBLIC HEALTH EMULATION DRIVE LAUNCHED

OW281515 Hanoi VNA in English 1452 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 28 -- The Ministry of Public Health has launched a 90-day emulation drive for increasing disease prevention and treatment, intensifying medical research and widely applying traditional cures. The drive focuses on promoting the "five-point" movement: growing medicinal herbs, family planning, building privies, bathrooms and drinking-water wells, having a health record for every citizen and building more medical stations.

Huong Son, a midland district in Nghe Tinh Province, is leading the whole country in birth control. It has brought its population growth rate down to less than 1.5. Twenty-four of its 33 villages have reduced the rate to from 1.5 to 0.7 percentage points. The district is aiming at a growth rate of not more than 1.2 per cent by the end of this year.

In Ha Nam Ninh Province in the Red River delta, the population growth rate has gone from 3.04 down to 2.2 percentage points.

Marked progress has also been recorded in the fight against social diseases. In the first nine months of this year, malaria incidence in Don Duong District in Lam Dong Province, central highlands, has dropped to seven per ten thousand. Before 1977, this was a region with the highest rate of endemic malaria.

One hundred and seventy-six of the two hundred and sixty-four villages and wards in Nghia Binh Province (central Vietnam) have planted medicinal herbs and made effective use of them in medical treatment. All infirmaries in An Nhon District (also in Nghia Binh) have their own gardens grown with 35 different kinds of herbs for use against some of the most common diseases.

MALAYSIARADIO COMMENTS ON REAGAN'S CANCUN REMARKS

BK281355 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] President Reagan went to the Cancun summit skeptical about its outcome. But after the talks he has described it as a substantial success. He said the spirit of the conference was extremely constructive and positive. The exchange was direct, frank, wide ranging and free of recriminations. It created a new spirit of hope which, in Mr Reagan's words, we want to translate into progress to revitalize the world economy and accelerate the growth of developing countries.

Mr Reagan's remarks are encouraging, but if they are to mean anything, they need to be matched by deeds. There must be a political will on the part of the United States to solve vital issues of food and energy supplies, trade and finance that most affect Third World countries.

Mr Reagan's idea of what he calls the magic of the market place to deal with this problem is fine, but developing countries for the most part are not able to exploit the free enterprise system, principally because the rules of the game are stacked against them. Take the primary commodities for instance. Prices for products like tin, rubber and cocoa are supposed to be determined by market forces. But it is a well-known fact that the supply and demand situation is manipulated in such a way that it is always to the disadvantage of the producer countries. When developing countries buy from the industrialized nations, they are inevitably made to pay more than what they sell. This is because manufacturers of heavy equipment are in a position to fix the prices of their exports.

President Reagan is against increases in economic assistance to the developing countries. What he wants is more trade between them and the rich. He has therefore promised to keep markets open to their products. But there is a hitch. Wherever developing countries are in a position to compete, they run smack into tariff and nontariff barriers. In truth, the magic of the market place is not what it appears to be.

The present economic system at various institutions need to be changed to take into account the interests of the Third World countries. It should allow for the developing countries to share in the wealth of the world. Countries like the United States would do well to recognize the rising expectations of the Third World and their fight for a better stake. The hope must be that Mr Reagan would do something positive to bridge the gap between the haves and the have nots and make Cancun a byword for a new era of global relations.

BORDER-SECURITY-FENCE INCREASE AGREED UPON

BK290905 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] The government has agreed in principle to expand the existing border security fences along the Malaysian-Thai border covering the northern state of Perak. This is to check infiltration of communist terrorists and smuggling activities. The move will cost 10 million ringgit. This was stated by Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed in the northern town of Ipoh.

He noted that the border security fences set up in Kedah and Perlis have been effective in reducing smuggling activities of illegal dadah [drugs]. The Customs Department also collected a large increase in revenue during that period.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir also said that security in the country has improved tremendously compared with the previous year. Communist activities had been reduced.

On poverty in the state of Perak, he says a poverty eradication program should be implemented to improve the efficiency of the administrative machinery. The prime minister says Malaysia can become an advanced country in a short time if the people are willing to enhance their efficiency and work harder. The government is determined to develop the country so that Malaysia and its people will be well respected by others.

63 'COMMUNIST TERRORISTS' 'ELIMINATED' in 1981

BK281258 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Sixty-three communist terrorists have been eliminated by the security forces so far this year. The deputy inspector general of police, Tan Sri Mohamed Amin Osman, says there were now only about 230 terrorists still operating in the jungles of Pahang, Perak and Kelantan. He said this when opening the 200,000-ringgit Merbok police station, 40 km from Sungai Petani.

Tan Sri Mohamed Amin said a group of the so-called 8th Assault Unit comprising 35 to 40 terrorists, previously operating in the Gunung Pongsu area in Kulim, had moved to Betong, south of Thailand, since last year. He said the group has no longer support from the people in the area. They were also known to be suffering as they could not get food supplies and had to split into smaller groups.

SINGAPORE

HUNGARIAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS

BK271548 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] The visiting Hungarian deputy minister for foreign affairs, Dr Vencel Hazi, called on the foreign minister and the minister for culture, Mr Dhanabalan, at city hall this morning. They discussed various international and bilateral issues.

Dr Hazi told the Singapore Broadcasting Corporation his visit was to renew the cordial relationship existing between both countries since diplomatic relations were established more than 10 years ago. He said they also discussed how to enlarge and promote trade ties.

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